DIE PERIPHRASTISCHE FORM DES ENGLISCHEN VERBUMS IM 17. JAHRHUNDERT.

INAUGURAL-DISSERTATION

ZUR

ERLANGUNG DER DOKTORWÜRDE

DER

HOHEN PHILOSOPHISCHEN FAKULTÄT

DER

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Durch **) sind die Beispiele gekennzeichnet, in denen hinter der Form auf -ing „of“ steht,

durch *) die passivischen Beispiele.

Einleitung.

Die klassischen Sprachen unterscheiden sich wesentlich von den modernen Kultursprachen durch den grossen Formenreichtum, den sie in ihrem stark ausgebildeten Deklinations- und Konjugationssystem besitzen. Demgegenüber haben die lebenden Sprachen nur verhältnismässig wenig Formen aufzuweisen. Trotzdem stehen sie an Ausdrucksfähigkeit den alten Sprachen nichts nach. Von der Sprachkraft ist nichts verloren gegangen. Die alten, fest an das Wort gebundenen Flexionsendungen, mit deren Hilfe man das grammatische Gebäude aufbaute, wurden ersetzt durch bewegliche Hilfswörter, z. B. durch Präpositionen bei der Deklination, durch Adverbien bei der Steigerung, durch Hilfsverben bei der Konjugation. Aus diesem Grunde spricht man von den alten Sprachen im allgemeinen als synthetischen und von den neueren als analytischen Sprachen. R. Scherffig[1]) hat diesen Gegenstand näher behandelt. Er führt aus: „Als besonders charakteristisches Beispiel einer analytischen Sprache gilt allgemein das Englische. In der Tat, Deklination, Komparation und Konjugation können kaum einfacher sein: etwa ein Dutzend Endungen, im übrigen eine verhältnismässig sparsame Anzahl Hilfswörter zur Bildung umschriebener Formen. So erscheint die Ansicht, dass das Englische formenarm sei, gerechtfertigt, selbst wenn man die synthetische und die analytische Bildungsweise zusammennimmt. Gleichwohl darf man die „Formen-

1) a. a. O. S. 21.

armut“ des Englischen nicht überschätzen, oder richtiger seinen Formenbestand nicht unterschätzen. Es weiss seine bescheidenen Mittel in so eigenartiger Weise auszunutzen, dass es sogar . . . eine ziemliche Anzahl wichtiger Doppelformen vor anderen Sprachen voraus hat und so geradezu verschwenderisch erscheint. . . . Was die analytische Bildungsart betrifft, so trägt diese in überraschender Weise zur Bereicherung der englischen Formen dadurch bei, dass sie in verschiedenen Fällen neben die synthetische tritt, so dass Doppelformen entstehen, eine Erscheinung, die spezifisch englisch ist, wenigstens in dem Umfange, den diese Sprache aufweist. Welche andere hätte wohl die Möglichkeit, fast jedes Verb doppelt zu konjugieren, in sämtlichen Zeiten des Aktivs und Passivs? Neben *I write* steht ein *I am writing,* aber nicht als müssige Doppelform, sondern mit beträchtlichem Bedeutungsunterschied.“

Zweifellos besitzt das Englische in der periphrastischen Form ein syntaktisches Hilfsmittel, mit dem es besser als andere Sprachen die verschiedensten und feinsten Bedeutungsschattierungen des Verbums zum Ausdruck bringen kann. Eine allgemein befriedigende Deutung über den Ursprung der ne. P. F. ist bisher nicht gefunden. Einige sehen in ihr die direkte Fortsetzung der ae. Bildung „he wæs feohtende“, andere eine im 16./17. Jahrhundert aus Wendungen wie „I am a-going“ entstandene Neubildung. Die vorliegende Abhandlung will den genauen Stand der periphrastischen Form im 17. Jahrhundert und ihr Verhältnis zu den a-Formen feststellen. Um ein möglichst zeitgetreues Bild von dem Gebrauch der Formen zu gewinnen, wurden nur Prosatexte untersucht, und zwar in erster Linie die zwanglose und ungekünstelte Prosa, wie sie sich in den Tagebüchern und Briefsammlungen des 17. Jahrhunderts darbietet, dann volkstümliche Schriftsteller wie Bunyan und Walton.

Kapitel I.

Das Wesen der periphrastischen Form.

Von der P. F. sind die mannigfachsten Erklärungen gegeben worden, von denen aber kaum eine ihren Sinn voll erschöpft. Das klarste Bild erhält man von ihr, wenn man von dem Begriff der Aktionsarten ausgeht. Die Eindrücke von der Aussenwelt, die der Mensch vermittelst seiner Sinne aufnimmt, gestaltet er zu Begriffen zunächst in Hinsicht auf die Art und Weise, wie sich der betreffende Vorgang abspielt; erst in zweiter Linie wird er sich dessen bewusst, ob der Vorgang der Vergangenheit, der Gegenwart oder der Zukunft angehört. Streitberg[1]) hat gezeigt, dass es in indogermanischer Urzeit überhaupt keine Tempora, d. h. keine formalen Kategorien gab, deren eigentliche Aufgabe es gewesen sei, die relativen Zeitstufen Vergangenheit, Gegenwart und Zukunft zu bezeichnen. Die verschiedenen Formen, die wir gewöhnlich Tempora nennen, unterschieden sich früher nur durch die Art der Handlung, die sie charakterisierten. Schon in den ältesten indogermanischen Sprachen und erst recht in den germanischen sind die Aktionsarten nicht mehr deutlich zu erkennen; den modernen Sprachen — abgesehen von den slavischen — ist fast jedes Gefühl für sie verloren gegangen. Für uns kommt die wichtige Unterscheidung von imperfektiver und perfektiver Aktionsart in Betracht. Brugmann[2]) erklärt die imperfektive Aktion folgendermassen: . . . „die Handlung wird verlaufend vorgestellt ohne Rücksicht auf einzelne Akte innerhalb derselben und so, dass Anfangs- und Endpunkt aus dem Gesichtskreis bleiben, wie z. B. bei *steigen, leben.*“ Nach Streitberg[3]) stellt die imperfektive (durative) Aktionsart „die Handlung in ihrer ununterbrochnen Dauer oder Kontinuität dar, z. B. nhd. *steigen* bedeutet „in der Handlung des Steigens begriffen sein“, wie es die englische Wendung „to be mounting“ aufs schärfste

1) Urgerm. Gram. S. 276.
2) a. a. O. S. 493.
3) Urgerm. Gram. S. 277.

ausdrückt. Ebenso ist z. B. nhd. *gehn* „to be going“ wie die meisten unsrer nicht zusammengesetzten Verba imperfektiv.“

Die perfektive Aktionsart fügt nach Streitberg „dem materiellen Bedeutungsinhalt des Verbums noch den Nebenbegriff des Vollendetwerdens hinzu. Die Handlung wird also nicht wie beim Durativ schlechthin in ihrem Fortgang, in ihrer Kontinuität bezeichnet, sondern stets im Hinblick auf den Moment ihrer Vollendung. Dabei ist es natürlich ganz gleichgültig, ob der Augenblick der Vollendung der Vergangenheit, der Gegenwart oder der Zukunft angehört; denn die Zeitstufe kann unter keinen Umständen von der Art und Weise abhängig sein, in der sich die Handlung vollzieht. . . . Man vergleiche mit dem durativen Verbum *steigen* „to be mounting“ das perfektive *ersteigen*, d. h. die Handlung des Steigens im Hinblick auf den Augenblick ihrer Vollendung, ihres Abschlusses in sich selbst.“

Schon in vorhistorischer Zeit gingen die besonderen Stammformen zur Bezeichnung der Aktionsarten verloren. Die Aktionsarten selbst konnte die Sprache nicht entbehren; so half sie sich mit Zusammensetzungen und Umschreibungen. Das einfache Verbum des Urgermanischen war perfektiv. In späterer Zeit kam die Sprachentwicklung dahin, dass die grösste Zahl der einfachen Verben imperfektive Bedeutung annahm, während das Perfektivum durch Zusammensetzungen ausgedrückt wurde. Im Germanischen übernahm diese Funktion hauptsächlich die Partikel ga-. Das deutsche Verbum *gebären* = „zu Ende tragen“ ist ein Beispiel für diese Perfektivierung. Bei der grossen Menge der imperfektiven Verben entstand das Bedürfnis, besonders stark hervortretende Aktionsart besonders zu bezeichnen: diesem Zwecke diente im Englischen die P. F. Die Umschreibung aus dem Partizip des Präsens und dem Hülfsverb kannte auch das Altfranzösische und ebenso die deutsche Sprache in ihren früheren Perioden. Aber nur im Englischen hat sie sich erhalten, und hier fiel ihr nicht allein die Aufgabe des Imperfektivums zu.

Kapitel II.

Die periphrastische Form als Imperfektivum.

Jacob Grimm sagt über diese Bildung:[1]) „Wenn der begrif des verbums in das part. präs. und das verbum subst. aufgelöst wird, so entspringt ein regerer ausdruck der continuität, des nicht aufhörens der handlung. man könnte die wirkung dieser umschreibung der in allen slavischen sprachen eigenthümlich entfalteten form für das verbum actionis imperfectae vergleichen. wer essend ist, der isst in einem fort [fort bezeichnet imperfectiva]; wer essend war, der ass nicht bloss einen bissen, sondern war noch im essen begriffen. gewöhnlich fällt dieser ausdruck zwar mit den temporalunterschieden zusammen: ich kann das präs. er isst eigentlich nur so lange auf den essenden anwenden, als er zu essen fortfährt; hört er auf, so ist seine thätigkeit vorbei, und die form der vergangenheit für sie gerecht. eben so muss von einem, der nicht mehr essend war, statt der form ass die einer weiteren vergangenheit gebraucht werden: er hat gegessen. dem lebendigen sprachgeist ist es aber angemessen, die bezeichnung des im tempus gelegnen, zumal wenn sich die tempusform sparsam entwickelte, noch auf andere weise zu versuchen.“ Die englische Sprache macht von der P. F. überall da reichlichen Gebrauch, wo irgendwie der Begriff der Dauer vorliegt, mag diese begrenzt sein oder nicht. Sehr oft wird auf das Andauern ausserdem noch hingewiesen durch nähere Bestimmungen wie „since“, „long“, „for a long time“, „for ten years“. Dadurch, dass die P. F. die Handlung zu einer bestimmten Zeit als dauernd und unvollendet hinstellt, wird sie ein Mittel, um auf einen genauen Zeitpunkt hinzuweisen. In solchen Fällen wird die Umschreibung begleitet von Adverbien wie „now“, „just now“, „then“. Dieselbe Wirkung hat die P. F., wenn zwei gleichzeitige Handlungen zusammentreffen, die einen gewissen Zeitpunkt genau festlegen. Solche Sätze werden sehr oft eingeleitet mit „while“ oder „as“.

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1) a. a. O. S. 5.

Der imperfektive Charakter der Umschreibung tritt am klarsten hervor in dem periphrastischen Perfekt und Plusquamperfekt. Das umschriebene Imperfekt entspricht häufig, besonders in Nebensätzen, dem französischen Imparfait. Von den zahlreichen Beispielen mit imperfektiver Bedeutung ist nur eine Auswahl gegeben.

A. Die periphrastische Form bei den Verben der Bewegung.

Die Verben der Bewegung treten sehr stark in der P. F. auf. Der Grund dafür wird der sein, dass diese Verben am sinnfälligsten sind, d. h. die Vorgänge, die sie bezeichnen, werden von den Sinnen am deutlichsten als unvollendete, länger andauernde Handlungen empfunden. Bei weitem am häufigsten findet sich die Umschreibung bei „to go“ und „to come“. Die Verben, die eine Fortbewegung ausdrücken, können an sich sowohl imperfektiv wie perfektiv sein, je nachdem die Bewegung in ihrem Verlauf oder bei ihrem Eintritt und ihrem Abschluss ins Auge gefasst wird. Rein imperfektiv sind auch nicht die Fälle, in denen bei diesen Verben eine Richtungsbestimmung steht. Indessen kann in dem Beispiel: „he is going to the town“ der Umschreibung auch eine imperfektive Bedeutung untergelegt werden: „er ist auf dem Wege zur Stadt“. In diesem Sinne hat die englische Sprache alle Beispiele dieser Art aufgefasst. Deutlich zeigt dies die Behandlung des Verbums „to come“, das eigentlich perfektiv ist; denn der Begriff des Kommens schliesst das Ziel in sich ein. Trotzdem wird es ungemein häufig in der Umschreibung gebraucht. Zuweilen wird man, zumal in der Sprache des täglichen Lebens, auf Fälle stossen, in denen die P. F. keine Berechtigung hat. Da handelt es sich um Analogiebildungen, die naturgemäss bei den Verben am häufigsten sind, die am stärksten zur Umschreibung neigen. Aus der rein imperfektiven Bedeutung entstehen leicht verwandte Bedeutungen. Zunächst bedeutet „I am going“ nur „ich bin im Gehen begriffen, führe die Bewegung des Gehens aus“. Dann,

indem die beabsichtigte Handlung schon vorweggenommen wird, entsteht die Bedeutung „ich schicke mich eben an, bin im Begriff, werde sofort, gedenke zu gehen“. Eine solche Vorwegnahme findet sich auch sonst in der Sprache. Um einen andern zu beruhigen, sagt man wohl: „Ich gehe ja schon; ich bin ja schon dabei“, ohne in Wirklichkeit die Handlung auszuführen. Diese in einander übergehenden Bedeutungen der P. F. sind oft nicht genau zu scheiden. Am Ende der Bedeutungsverschiebung steht also ein näheres oder weiteres Futur, das bei den Verben der Bewegung besonders häufig ist.

Beispiele:

Pep. 69 l (3).

Among other discourse, I observed one story, how my Lord of Northwich, at a public audience before the King of France, made the Duke of Anjou cry, by making ugly faces *as* he was stepping to the King, but undiscovered.

Pep. 95 l (7).

and he, being going with venison in his panniers to London, I called him in, and did give him his breakfast with me;

Das Ne. vermeidet diese Formen mit zwei Partizipien. Solche Bildungen finden sich besonders bei Pepys häufiger. Vielleicht sind sie eine Folge des flüchtigen Tagebuchstiles.

Pep. 112 l (31).

I suppose myself to be worth about £ 500 clear in the world, and my goods of my house my own, and what is coming to me from Brampton, when my father dies, which God defer.

Der Sinn der P. F. ist rein futurisch.

Pep. 238 l (4).

My wife is mighty sad to think of her father, who is going into Germany against the Turks;

Pep. 277 l (23).

Our Fleets on both sides are hastening out to Guinea.

Pep. 278 l (27).

All the news this day is that the Dutch are, with twenty-two sail of ships of war, cruising up and down about Ostend;

Pep. 304 l (2).

found Bess and the girl with their clothes on, lying within their bedding upon the ground close by the fireside, and a candle burning all night, pretending, they would rise to scour. But Bess is going, and so she will not trouble me long.

„Aber Bess geht ja bald" . . . .

Pep. 316 l (4).

News come that our fleet is pursuing the Dutch, who, either by cunning or by being worsted, do give ground, but nothing more for certain.

Pep. 317 l (7).

By water home, where weary with walking, and with the mighty heat of the weather, and for my wife's not coming home, I staying walking in the garden till twelve at night, when it begun to lighten exceedingly, . . .

„To stay" vertritt hier das Hilfsverb; in der P. F. können Verben wie to remain, to keep, to stand, to get an die Stelle von to be treten.[1])

Pep. 416 l (4).

the fire is got so far that way, and all the Old Bailey, and was running down to Fleet Street;

Pep. 446 l (8).

Mr. Pierce did also tell me as a great truth, as being told it by Mr. Cowly, who was by, and heard it, that Tom Killigrew should publicly tell the King that his matters were coming into a very ill state;

*) Pep. 472 l (6).

Great preparations there are to fortify Sheerness and the yard at Portsmouth, and forces are drawing down to both those places, . .

1) vgl. Wendt a. a. O. S. 18.

Pep. 536 r (30).

He talked very lewdly; and then took notice of my kindness to him on shipboard seven years ago, when the King was coming over, and how much he was obliged to me;

Pep. 603 r (11).

Knipp came and sat by us, and her talk pleased me a little, she telling me how Miss Davis is for certain going away from the Duke's house, the King being in love with her;

. . . „Miss Davis wird sicher weggehen“ . . .

Pep. 652 r (21).

All the town is full of the talk of a meteor, or some fire, that did on Saturday last fly over the City at night, which do put me in mind that, being *then* walking in the dark an hour or more myself in the garden, after I had done writing, I did see a light before me come from behind me, ...

Pep. 719 l (17).

and I led her to the Great Gate, and there left her, she telling me, of her own accord, that she was going as far as Charing Cross; but my boy was at the gate, and so I durst not go out with her.

Pep. 749 r (7).

Madam Williams told me that she heard that my wife was going into France this year, which I did not deny, . . .

. . . „dass meine Frau nach Frankreich gehen würde“ . . .

Hier handelt es sich um eine weitere Zukunft, wie aus der Beifügung „this year“ hervorgeht.

Ev. 194.

We were *two days* going to Lions, passing many admirable prospects of rocks and cliffs, . . .

Die Bedeutung „auf dem Wege, unterwegs sein“ zeigt dieses Beispiel deutlich.

Ev. 208.

about five in the morning we had a long boate to carry

us to land tho' at a good distance; this we willingly enter'd, because two vessels were chasing us, . . .

Ev. 211.

Dr. Croydon, who was coming out of Italy and from Padua, came to see me on his return to England.

Ev. 389.

I had now notice that my deare friend Mrs. Godolphin was returning from Paris. On the 6th she arrived to my greate joy, whom I most heartily welcomed.

Ev. 461.

There were foure, (horses) but one of them died at sea, being *three weekes* coming from Hamborow.

Ev. 482.

I went to see the muster of the 6 Scotch and English regiments whom the Prince of Orange had lately sent to his Majesty out of Holland upon this rebellion, but which were *now* returning, there having ben no occasion for their use.

Ev. 484.

I accompanied Mr. Pepys to Portsmouth, *whither* his Majesty was going the first time since his coming to the Crowne, . . .

Es ist auffallend, wie oft sich die P. F. nach „whither" findet. Auch Åkerlund weist darauf hin.

Rog. 22.

But Lord into what an access of laughter did my Master fall into, when he perused my hobling strains. Surely said he, these Verses are running a race altogether, . . .

Rog. 70.

in the mean while I had gotten a loyn of Veal and was trooping off with it, the Woman missing it suspected me by my great haste, followed me . . .

Rog. 188.

I quickly found that Life's preservation outweigh'd all other interest, and that honour, riches, and pleasure

would avail little to that man that was riding Post to the Gallows.

Rog. 349.

I asked him, who they were; he replied, Gentlemen that were travelling into the North, . . .

Rog. 424.

From hence we sayled unto the River Lugor: *just as* we were entring its Mouth, we saw a great Junk coming upon us, . . .

Rog. 430.

at length we arrived in Swalley-Road, where was riding an English Vessel;

Prog. 254,37.

for the Sight of good Men to them that are going on Pilgrimage, is like to the appearing of the Moon and the Stars to them that are sailing upon the Seas.

Prog. 279,37.

Why we are as you see, upon the enchanted Ground, and *as* I was coming along, I was musing with myself of what a dangerous Road the Road in this place was, . . .

Prog. 345,29.

This, I say, would come in upon my mind, when I was fleeing from the face of God;

Hol. 236.

Also things began to grow scarce in Mansoul; now the things that her soul lusted after, were departing from her.

Hat. I. 73.

Capt. Herbert is going a captain in S^{r} H. Jones troope for France;

„C. Herbert wird gehen“ . . .

Hat. I. 97.

I think I told you, in my last, my pritty girle died suddenly in her inne, *as* my wife was coming to mee, of a convulsion.

Hat. II. 90.

wee are all posting out of town, his Ma^{ty} having given command to all officers to returne to their post;

Hat. II. 160.

Worthy M^{r} Ennis, who being turned out of his living here for not swearing and therfore not capacitated to exercise his ecclesiastick function in his own country, Scotland, is this weeke going to try whither he cannot more quietly live among y^{e} heathens in America, . . .

Vern. 194/195.

I have seen upon a Sabbath day, *as* I have been walking to church, first one, presently after another, lye in the highway soe drunk that here be land-crabs in the land, that I shall speak of by and by, that have bitt of some of their fingers, some their toes, . . .

Vern. 239.

To morrow the king removes, and will bee ther the next daye, if noething happens to change his resolution. I am *instantly* goeing to view the grownd, and place his tent reddy against hee comes.

„Ich werde sofort gehen“ . . .

Halk. 86.

Just as I was turning downe Blacke-fryar Wind (said hee,) to come here, Coll. Hay called to mee, . . .

Ral. II. 106.

And a river was going forth of Eden, that is, rivers went forth, and ran out of a region of Eden to water the orchard;

Ral. IV. 720.

when he had understood that the king of Arabia was marching on with a powerful army, he himself left the Assyrian forces in charge to others. . . .

Rous 60.

It was reported, soone after the peace with Spain, 1630, page 81, that diverse of our ships arriving in

Spain were there stayed, because the silver fleete was *then* coming home;

Man. 102.

It is the custome (not the lawe) in Fraunce and Italy, that yf anie notorious professed strumpet will begg for a husband a man which is going to execution, he shal be reprieved, . . .

Clar. II. 531.

In the mean time, the King omitted no opportunity to provide against the Storm he saw was coming.

Dig. 78.

Then Mr. Milburne left him to the guard of the shippes asterne that were comming vp, and lett fall his maine-saile and chaced their Viceadmirall that was standing away with all the saile she could make.

Ep. 220.

The King of Sweden is advancing apace to find out Wallestein, and Wallestein him, ...

Yon. 66.

Count Mansfeldt is retiring for Venice, but the Duke of Brunswick dissuades him.

„M. gedenkt sich zurückzuziehen“. . .

To be going to.

Bei der häufigen Verwendung von „to go“ in der P. F. ist es erklärlich, dass dieses Verb eine Sonderbedeutung entwickelt hat. „I am going to“ . . . wird zu „im Begriff sein, etwas zu tun.“ Diese Bedeutung findet sich oft im 17. Jahrhundert; wie im modernen Englisch kann die Form ausserdem die verwandte Bedeutung eines Futurs haben. Man vergleiche das französische aller faire qc. Åkerlund findet „to be going to“. . . . in seiner speziellen Bedeutung zuerst bei Shakespeare und Greene.

Beispiele.

Pep. 224 l (2).

I heard the Duke say that he was going to wear a periwig; and they say the King also will.

Pep. 231 l (26).

The plague, it seems, grows more and more at Amsterdam; and we are going upon making of all ships coming from thence and Hambrough, or any other infected places, to perform their Quarantine, for thirty days, . . .

Die Form „to be going upon" scheint eine Mischung zu sein von „to be going to" . . . und der später zu besprechenden Bildung „to be upon + Gerundium", die auch ein „im Begriff sein" bezeichnet. Vgl. S. 59.

Pep. 245 r (22).

It seems a daughter of the Duke of Lennox's was, by force, going to be married the other day, at Somerset House, to Harry Jermyn; but she got away and ran to the King, and he says he will protect her.

Pep. 539 r (10).

Sir John Denham's poems are going to be all printed together;

Pep. 653 r (24).

Here I saw my brother and sister Jackson, she growing fat, and, since being married, I think looks comlier than before; but a mighty pert woman she is, and I think proud, he keeping her mighty handsome, and they say mighty fond, and are going shortly to live at Ellington of themselves, and will keep malting and grazing of cattle.

Ein „im Begriff sein" drückt auch „to be going about" aus:

Halk. 52.

I interupted him, and desired him to consider what hee was goeing aboutt, and that itt would agravate his guilt to thinke to justify himselfe, ...

B. Die periphrastische Form bei anderen Verben ausser denen der Ruhe.

Aus dieser Gruppe von Verben werden in erster Linie diejenigen umschrieben, die schon an sich einen länger an-

dauernden, unvollendeten Vorgang bezeichnen. So stehen am häufigsten in der P. F. „to make“, „to prepare“, „to do“, „to build“, ferner oft „to die“, „to endeavour“, „to dress“, „to raise“, „to fit“, „to discourse“, „to seek“, „to labour“ und andere bedeutungsverwandte Verben. Häufig werden auch umschrieben die Verben des Sagens und Denkens.

1. Häufigere Verben.

Beispiele.

*) Pep. 3 r (9).

Thence into the Hall, where I heard for certain that Monk was coming to London, and that Bradshaw's lodgings were preparing for him.

*) Pep. 18 r (29).

At night Mr. Shepley returned from London, and told us of several elections for the next Parliament. That the King's effigies was new making to be set up in the Exchange again.

Pep. 32 r (23).

So to my cabin again, where the company still was, and were talking more of the King's difficulties;

Pep. 42 l (13).

by much importunity I got Mr. Spong to go to his office and make an end of my patent; and in the meantime Mr. Beale to be preparing my docket, ...

„To be preparing“ scheint hier Analogiebildung zu sein.

*) Pep. 95 r (12).

I dined to-day with my Lord Crewe, who is now at Sir H. Wright's, *while* his new house is making fit for him, ...

Pep. 130 l (29).

Here was Mr. Creed, and it seems they have been under some disorder in fear of a fire at the next door, and had been removing their goods, ...

Pep. 135 l (23).

we, and two or three friends of his, did go to a tavern; and there they drank, but I nothing but small beer. In

the next room one was playing very finely of the dulcimer, ...

Pep. 151 r (30).

My condition at present is this: I have *long* been building, and my house, to my great content, is now almost done.

*) Pep. 188 l (12).

Coming home to-night, a drunken boy was carrying by our constable to our new pair of stocks to hansel them, being a new pair, and very handsome.

Pep. 233 l (8).

To Whitehall, where a great while walked with my Lord Teviot, whom I find a most careful, thoughtful, and cunning man, as I also ever took him to be. He is this day bringing in an account where he makes the King debtor to him £ 10,000 already on the garrison of Tangier account;

„Er wird heute einen Bericht einbringen“ . . .

Pep. 237 r (31).

At present I am concerned for my cousin Angier, of Cambridge, lately broke in his trade, and this day am sending his son John, a very rogue, to sea.

. . . „heute werde ich seinen Sohn . . . zur See schicken.“

Pep. 237 r (31).

The Duchess of York is growing well again.

Pep. 278 l (29).

Now I have taken a boy and am taking a woman, I pray God we may not be worse!

Pep. 278 r (5).

Prince Rupert was with us; who is fitting himself to go to sea in the Heneretta.

Pep. 280 r (16).

Met Mr. Pargiter, and he would needs have me drink a cup of horse-radish ale, which he and a friend of his, troubled with the stone, have been drinking of, which we did, . . .

„Have been drinking“ ist hier nur Redensart ohne weitere Bedeutung.

Pep. 342 l (14).

To hear that poor Payne, my waiter, hath buried a child, and is dying himself.

**) Pep. 369 l (8).

Lord Brouncker with the King and Duke upon the water to-day, to see Greenwich house, and the yacht Castle is building of.

Pep. 374 r (10).

most men that do thrive in the world do forget to take pleasure during the time that they are getting their estate, but reserve that till they have got one, and then it is too late for them to enjoy it.

Pep. 389 r (10).

So, putting all together, we are, and are like to be, in a sad condition; we are endeavouring to raise money by borrowing it of the City, but I do not think the City will lend a farthing.

Pep. 396 l (30).

Late to bed; and *while* I was undressing myself, our new ugly maid, Luce, had like to have broken her neck in the dark, going down our upper stairs;

**) Pep. 407 r (9).

Mightily pleased with a Virgin's head that my wife is *now* doing of.

Pep. 433 l (25).

To Mrs. Pierce's, where she was making herself mighty fine to go to a great ball to-night at Court, . . .

Pep. 436 l (5).

But my Lord Crewe was discoursing at table how the Judges have determined in the case. . . .

Pep. 477 r (25).

Called at Mr. Lilly's, who was working; and indeed his pictures are without doubt much beyond Mr. Hales's, . .

Pep. 482 l (5).

Mr. Young was talking about the building of the City again; and he told me that those few churches that are to be new built are plainly not chosen with regard to the convenience of the City;

Pep. 501 r (1).

But for the Spaniard, I hear that my Lord Castlehaven is raising a regiment of 4000 men which he is to command there;

Pep. 521 l (3).

To the Council-chamber to deliver a letter to their Lordships about the state of the six merchant-men which we have been *so long* fitting out.

**) Pep. 521 l (3).

When I came, the King and the whole table full of Lords were hearing of a pitiful cause of a complaint of an old man, with a great grey beard, against his son, for not allowing him something to live on;

Pep. 547 l (30).

But here he and Sir William Doyly were attending the Council as Commissioners for sick and wounded and prisoners;

Pep. 548 r (2).

Sir W. Coventry called me down with him to his chamber, and there told me that he is leaving the Duke of York's service, which I was amazed at.

Pep. 562 r (5).

and to the women's shift, where Nell was dressing herself, and was all unready, and is very pretty, prettier than I thought.

Pep. 580 l (9).

The House very busy, and like to be so all day, about my Lord Chancellor's impeachment, whether treason or not. I spoke with my cousin Roger. He desirous to get back into the House, he having his notes in his

hands, the lawyers being *now* speaking to the point whether treason or not treason, . . .

*) Pep. 632 l (24).

and there, among other things, he tells me of the wicked design that *now* is at last contriving against him, . . .

Pep. 632 r (24).

And we heard a Justice of Peace this morning say to the King, that he had been endeavouring to suppress this tumult, but could not;

Pep. 646 l (3).

and some great men are designing to overthrow him, as, among the rest, my Lord Orrery;

Pep. 671 l (14).

for the world is labouring to eclipse him, I doubt;

*) Pep. 672 r (23).

and did, with much inwardness, tell me what was doing, suitable almost to what Captain Cocke tells me, of designs to make alterations in the Navy;

**) Pep. 687 r (25).

Up, and discoursing with my wife about our house, and many new things we are doing of;

Hat. I. 56.

so I sent presently to Thannet House to enquire, and my Lady Thannet send mee word that my Lady was fairely recovering when she left her, and that y^{e} children are well.

Hat. I. 72.

M^{r} Brounckier has bine allmost dying of late wth a rhewmatisme from head to foot, . . .

Hat. I. 83.

I was wth my L^{d} Windsor at Wolverhamton at his new house he has bought of y^{e} Deane and Chapter and is allreadie raising y^{e} rents upon y^{e} tennants by y^{e} way of from 100^{li} to 140.

Hat. I. 170.

News came this morning that Ralph Montague is taken

in a disguise at Dover, where he was endeavoring to get into France.

Hat. I. 214.

Now how he came to say this to them is supposed to bee, because he was treating wth them to come about to y^{e} Duke, and sayd that to set a value on his interest and service;

Hat. II. 27.

So soone as he came to y^{e} King, he fell a crying bitterly, and desired pen and paper that he might recollect and discover w^{ht} he knew; so has bine writing his narrative *ever since.*

Hat. II. 66.

M^{rs} Nelly has bine dying of an apoplexie. She is now come to her sense on one side, for y^{e} other is dead of a palsey.

*) Hat. II. 174.

The only news we have yet heard is y^{t} great preparations are making to send forces to Guernsey and Jersey, . . .

Hat. II. 202.

Wilson instantly dropt down dead, and Laws, who was making his escape in a hackney coach, was pursued . . .

Hat II. 203.

They are printing catalogues of all y^{e} manuscripts in all y^{e} publick and all y^{e} private libraries in England, . . .

*) Hat. II. 212.

The Queens great bedchamber is furnishing, and at last bed and all to be black velvet, . . .

Hat. II. 224.

Dampier's Voyage takes so wonderfully, 2 editions are already sold of, and he tells me he is fitting y^{e} second part for y^{e} press.

*) Ev. 113.

Then they burnt some incense in a censer, which perfum'd the rome *all the while* the ceremony was performing.

*) Ev. 121.

Whilst meate was preparing I went up into the town, ...

Ev. 207.

I went thither and found one at exercise in the Chapell, after their way; thence to St. James's, where another was preaching in the Court abroad.

**) Ev. 282.

Being call'd into his Majesty's closet when Mr. Cooper, the rare limner, was crayoning of the King's face and head, to make the stamps by for the new mill'd money now contriving, I had the honour to hold the candle *whilst* it was doing, ...

Ev. 329.

I went to Greenewich, where his Majesty was trying divers granado's shot out of cannon at the Castle-hill, . . .

Ev. 574.

At Deptford they had ben building a pretty new Church.

„Had ben building" ist Analogiebildung.

Ev. 575.

Robberies were committed between the very lights which were fix'd between London and Kensington on both sides, and *whilst* coaches and travellers were passing.

Ev. 577.

The weather was *now* altering into sharp and hard frost.

Ep. 15.

then he is about *an hour* dressing himself, . . .

Ep. 71.

from the Gallary one may see much of the game when they are hunting.

Ep. 103.

My Lord Digby is preparing for Spain in quality of Ambassador Extraordinary, ...

Ep. 260.

I was lately looking for a word in Suidas, and I lighted upon a strange passage . . . .

*) Ep. 267.

This Serpent was it seems *three years* ingendring, . . .

Ep. 341.

as I was musing thus, I spyed a swarm of Gnats waving up and down the ayr about me.

Clar. I. 28.

The chamber wherein he was dressing himself, was full of company, of Persons of Quality, . . .

Clar. I. 28.

and, in that very Passage, turning himself to speak with S^r^ Thomas Fryer, a Colonel of the Army, who was *then* speaking near his ear, he was on the suddain Struck over his shoulder upon the Breast with a Knife;

Clar. I. 226.

and therefore, that the House of Peers, which consisted of near one Hundred and Twenty, besides the Bishops, and of whom Fourscore had been *constantly* attending the Trial, were not like to take upon Them the Burthen of such a Judgement as was expected.

Clar. II. 552.

where many publick and private Petitions, and other Causes were depending in Parliament;

Prog. 12,21.

Now, I saw upon a time, when he was walking in the Fields, that he was (as he was wont) reading in his Book, . . .

Prog. 32, 8/9.

Then I saw in my Dream, that the Interpreter took Christian by the hand, and led him into a place where was a Fire burning against a Wall, . . .

Prog. 61,26.

And about this time the Sun was rising, . . .

Prog. 124,9.

When I was at home in mine own Country I heard as you now affirm, and, from that hearing went out to see, and have been seeking this City *this twenty years*: . . .

**) Prog. 206,16.

I was a dreamed that I sat all alone in a solitary place, and was bemoaning of the hardness of my Heart.

**) Prog. 329,21.

I remember that one day, *as* I was travelling into the Country and musing on the wickedness and blasphemy of my Heart, and considering of the enmity that was in me to God, that scripture came in my mind, He hath made peace by the Blood of his Cross.

Prog. 374,3.

Upon a time I was somewhat inclining to a Consumption, wherewith, about the Spring, I was suddenly and violently seized with much weakness . . . . .

**) Hol. 214.

For I received but now by the Post from my Lord Lucifer, (and he useth to have good intelligence) That your old King Shaddai is raising of an Army to come against you, . . .

Hol. 353.

Besides, our trusty friends in Mansoul are *daily* plotting to betray it to the Lords of this Town, ...

Rog. 63.

in the way home I saw a very fine piece of Beef lying on a Butchers-stall, the woman that kept the shop was telling a Gossips tale to her neighbour so intensively, as I thought I might seize on my prey, ...

Rog. 227.

We us'd not many ceremonies, (like puling-whining Lovers that are *always* saying Grace, but never fall to) . . .

Halk. 80.

In the meane time S^{r} G. M. was preparing for his journy North, . . .

Halk. 89.

Att last, one day when hee had beene *some time* with mee speaking of many variety of subjects, when I least

expected itt, hee told mee hee could noe longer conceale the affection hee had for mee . . . .

Ral. IV. 565.

But in that the scriptures acknowledge that Gerar was belonging to Zerah, . . .

Hier hat die P. F. keine Bedeutung.

Ral. IV. 594.

Belike Athaliah was brewing some new plots, which his presence would have hindered, and therefore sought every occasion to thrust him abroad: . . .

**) Yon. 53.

It is reported that the King of Spain is providing of an army of eighty thousand men.

**) Yon. 66.

The King is advised from Spain that they are *now* levying of an army of 100,000 men . . . .

Let. 118.

but he will very shortly give your Ma^tie and all the world good proofe by his braue carrage in the charge, wiche the Princes of the Union yield to him as his ryght, of being generall of the forces they are levying and resolvinge to send into the Upper Palatinat, . . .

Let. 135.

I held it necessary for me to take this resolution, hearing that the French King is dispatching an ambassador to the same effect, who might well have prevented me had I gone about by Dresden.

*) Vern. 271.

Wee are as full here as ever we can hold, for it is credibly reported that there are thirty thousand men raysing in England, ...

Man. 42.

Mr. Fleetwood, after he was gone from supper, remembred a case to the purpose he was talking of before he went, and came againe to tell vs of it, ...

2. Weniger häufige Verben.

Pep. 26 l (9.)

As we were sitting down to dinner, in comes Noble with a letter from the House of Lords to my Lord, . . .

Pep. 35 r (1.)

The Captain came on board quite fuddled; the Vice-Admiral, Rear-Admiral, and he had been drinking *all day.*

**) Pep. 74 r (25.)

Homewards, and took up a boy that had a lantern, that was picking up of rags, and got him to light me home, . . .

Pep. 151 l (24.)

and he told me how Bird hath lately broke his leg, *while* he was fencing in Aglaura upon the stage;

**) Pep. 194 l (15.)

I walked in the Park, discoursing with the keeper of the Pell Mell, who was sweeping of it, ...

Pep. 212 l (27.)

and I in the Painted Chamber spoke with my Lord Sandwich *while* he was putting off his robes, . . .

*) Pep. 308 r (6.)

I also went to Jervas's, my barber, for my periwig that was mending there.

**) Pep. 375 l (19.)

After dinner we walked to the King's playhouse, all in dirt, they being altering of the stage to make it wider.

Das moderne Englisch würde vorziehen: „being occupied in altering“ . . . .

Pep. 474 l (13.)

and among other things he tells me, and I do find everywhere else, also, that our masters do begin not to like of their counsels in fitting out no fleet, but only squadrons, and are finding out excuses for it;

„To find“ ist perfektives Verbum. „They find excuses“ heisst: „Sie finden Entschuldigungen.“ Hingegen bedeutet „are finding“ „machen ausfindig, suchen Ent-

schuldigungen“ (De conatu). So wird das perfektive Verb in der Umschreibung imperfektiv.

Pep. 552 r (8.)

Lord Brouncker says he do believe that my Lady Castlemaine is compounding with the King for a pension, and to leave the Court; but that her demands are mighty high;

Pep. 574 r (25.)

Thence with Sir W. Pen to the Parliament Committee, and there I had no more matters asked me. They were examining several about the business of Chatham again, ...

Pep. 604 l (12.)

I came in *while* they were singing the 119 th Psalm, *while* the sexton was gathering to his box, to which I did give 5 s.

Ev. 96.

In a little obscure place cancelled in with yron worke, is the Pillar or Stump at which they relate our Bl. Saviour was scourged, being full of bloudy spotts, at which the devout sex are *always* rubbing their chaplets, ...

Ev. 305.

His Majestie was *now* finishing the Decoy in the Parke.

Ev. 385.

He was *now* intending to visite Staffordshire, . . .

Ev. 487.

After dinner I went to wait on his Majesty againe, who was pulling on his bootes in the Towne-hall, . . .

Ev. 503.

The King of Denmark was besieging Hambrow, no doubt by the French contrivance, . . .

Rog. 69.

Ever since I parted from you I have been racking my invention to find out some way whereby I might render my self both deserving of, and acceptable to your company, . .

Rog. 71.

One day *as* I was begging, more fervently then formerly, having gotten not one penny that day, so that I found a civil war between my Guts and Stomack, yet knew not how to salve up the difference;

Rog. 128.

As I was feeling round the Room, stretching forth my hands, I chanced to run one of my hands against her, and one of my fingers into her mouth: . . .

Rog. 180.

In the Sellar, on a certain beam that went crosse, there were great quantity of Tenter-hooks placed there, some to hang meat on, others of a smaller sort for other uses. Our Cat being somewhat ravenous, was following the scent, and had gotten upon the Beam;

Hat. I. 216.

The commission for justices of peace will soudainly be purg'd all England over; it is beginning at London and Middlesex.

Hat. I. 223.

„Have wee bine railing at it *so long*, and must wee now commend it as y^e^ only thing to y^e^ King?"

Hat. II. 104.

tho y^e^ B^ps^ and E. of Clarendon and Roch^r^ are framing another petition, yet I believe the Lords Halifax, Kent, Pembroke, Nottingham, Weymouth, Newport, Faulconbridge, Carlisle, Pagett & c. will not signe it, . . .

Hat. II. 216.

and I heard an od story, that y^e^ people in y^e^ street, when he was expiring, saw flashes and sparks of fire come out of his window, . . .

Hat. II. 228.

M^r^ Evelyn is putting forth a book in fol^o^ of English medallions, . . .

*) Ep. 10.

'Tis admirable to see what various sorts of Buildings, and new Fabrics, are *now* here erecting every where;

*) Ep. 134.

hereupon all was dasht in peeces; and that frame which was rearing *so many years*, was ruin'd in a moment.

Ep. 152.

but *as* we were eating, we spyed two huge Woolfs, who star'd upon us a while, but had the good manners to go away: . . . .

Ep. 153.

I am *now* casting about for another Fortune, and som hopes I have of employment about the Duke of Buckingham, . . .

Ep. 180.

And Sir I have been *ever since* beating my Brains how to get an equal revenge of him, . . .

Halk. 33.

and I lay waiting till my change should come, and all was weeping aboutt mee for that I expected as the greatest good.

Halk. 48.

I am imediately informed of some mose-troopers that are plundering in the country, and I and all my men are going to try if wee can take them;

Halk. 83.

Itt is nott to bee imagined butt my trouble was great to part with him, considering the hazards hee was exposing himselfe to, . . .

Prog. 212,11.

The Physician answered, This Boy has been tampering with something that lies in his Maw undigested, . . .

Prog. 354,7.

I loved thee *whilst* thou wast committing this sin, I loved thee before, I love thee still, and I will love thee for ever.

Clar. I, 246.

Who, whilst all the rest of the Kingdom are arrived even beyond their Wishes, are *daily* forging new and unseasonable Demands;

Clar. II, 412.

They said, „That Trade had been *long* languishing“, ...

*) Yon. 2.

While these things were handling there were divers pasquils and libels cast abroad in London. ...

Yon. 42.

Doctor Abbot, archbishop of Canterbury, *as* he was shooting at a deer, killed the keeper of the park.

Ral. IV. 771.

But after a while he perceived by some small glimmering of light (which perhaps came in at the top) a fox that was gnawing upon a dead body.

Ang. 172.

but still *as* you are fishing, chaw a little white or brown bread in your mouth, and cast it into the Pond. ...

C. Die periphrastische Form bei den Verben der Ruhe.

Die Verben der Ruhe, von denen hauptsächlich „sitzen, liegen, stehen“ in Betracht kommen, sind ursprünglich perfektiv, da nach Streitberg[1]) ihre „Grundbedeutung schon den Hinweis auf ein Resultat enthält“. Sie haben mit den Verben der Bewegung gemeinsam, dass sie einen Vorgang von längerer Dauer beschreiben. Sie sind daher, was den Gebrauch der P. F. betrifft, an diese angeglichen worden. Im Frühneuenglischen nehmen die Verben der Ruhe, besonders „to sit“ und „to lie“, insofern eine besondere Stellung ein, als sie bei weitem noch nicht in dem Umfange umschrieben werden wie heute. Viele der Fälle, in denen „to sit“ in der P. F. auftritt, haben die intensivere Bedeutung von „sitzen = tagen“ von Parlamenten, Councils u. s. w.

1) Paul Br. Beitr. 15, S. 74.

Pepys scheint der P. F. auch den Vorzug zu geben, wenn es sich um das „Sitzen“ beim Maler handelt.

Beispiele:

Pep. 51 l (11).

by the same token, a very pretty lady that sat by me called out, to see Desdemona smothered.

Heute: „was sitting“.

Pep. 66 r (19).

Here I was troubled to be seen by four of our office clerks, which sat in the half-crown box, and I in the 1 s. 6 d.

Heute: „were sitting.“

Pep. 247 l (28.)

But what was extraordinary, the Bishop of London, who sat there in a pew, made a' purpose for him by the pulpit, do give the last blessing to the congregation;

Heute: „was sitting.“

Pep. 289 l (13.)

This morning to church, where mighty sport to hear our clerk sing out of tune, though his master sits by him that begins and keeps the time aloud for the parish.

Heute: „is sitting.“

Pep. 306 l (19.)

Mr. Povy and I in his coach to Hyde Park, being the first day of the tour there: where many brave ladies; among others, Castlemaine lay impudently upon her back in her coach, asleep, with her mouth open.

Heute: „was lying.“

Pep. 309 l (8.)

We have lain *a good while* with a good fleet at Harwich.

Pep. 374 l (8.)

To Hales's, where my wife is sitting;

Hales war ein Maler.

Pep. 376 l (24.)

After the Committee up, I had occasion to follow the Duke into his lodgings, into a chamber where the Duchess was sitting to have her picture drawn by Lilly, who was there at work.

Pep. 437 l (8.)

I to Westminster Hall, and there met Mr. Grey, who tells me the House is sitting *still* (and now it was six o'clock) and likely to sit till midnight;

Pep. 440 r (18.)

I to Whitehall, and there met Lord Brouncker, and he signed it, and so I delivered it to Mr. Chiffinch, and he to Sir W. Coventry, in the cabinet, the King and Council being sitting, ...

Pep. 477 r (26.)

To Exeter House, where the judge was sitting, and there heard our cause pleaded;

Pep. 481 l (4.)

But I remember he said, had all his captains fought, he would no more have doubted to have beat the Dutch, with all their number, than to eat the apple that lay on his trencher.

Heute: „was lying."

Pep. 487 r (26.)

While I was waiting in the Matted Gallery, a young man was working in Indian ink the great picture of the King and Queen sitting, by Vandyke;

Pep. 503 l (6.)

Mr. Pierce tells me that the Duke of Cambridge is *yet* living, but every minute expected to die.

Pep. 520 r (30.)

Then to our inn, where I hear my Lord Brouncker hath sent to speak with me; so I took his coach, which stands there with two horses, and to him . . . .

Heute: „is standing."

Pep. 540 l (12.)

To my bookseller's, and did buy Scott's Discourse of Witches; and do hear Mr. Cowley mightily lamented his death, by Dr. Ward, the Bishop of Winchester, and Dr. Bates, who were standing there, as the best poet of our nation, and as good a man.

Pep. 540 r (12.)

Here Sir Philip Frowde, who sat next to me, did tell me how Sir H. Bellasis is dead, ...

Heute: „was sitting".

Pep. 555 r (12.)

but the play is a very silly play, methinks; for I, and others that sat by me, Mr. Povy and Mr. Progers, were weary of it;

Heute: „were sitting".

Pep. 557 l (16).

But one of the best parts of our sport was a mighty pretty lady that sat behind us, that did laugh so heartily and constantly, that it did me good to hear her.

Heute: „was sitting".

Pep. 603 l (10).

and in this room we found my Lord Bristol walking alone; which, wondering at, *while* the Council was sitting, I was answered that, as being a Catholic, he could not be of the Council, . . .

Pep. 622 r (26).

To Westminster Hall, where, it being now about six o'clock, I find the House just risen; and met with Sir W. Coventry and the Lieutenant of the Tower, they having sat *all day*;

Besser ist heute: „having been sitting".

Pep. 625 r (6).

He said that his brother, that sat by him, admires me;

Heute: „was sitting“.

Pep. 630 l (17).

the Parliament is sitting *now*, and will till midnight, to find how to raise this £ 300,000, . . .

Pep. 633 r (26).

By and by the King came; and we sat just under him so that I durst not turn my back all the play.

Heute: „were sitting“.

Pep. 638 l (6).

and then went up to the Council-chamber, where the Duke of York, and Prince Rupert, and the rest of the Committee of the Navy were sitting;

Pep. 661 l (14).

but a vain pragmatical fellow preached a ridiculous affected sermon, that made me angry, and some gentlemen that sat next me, . . .

Heute: „were sitting“.

Pep. 696 l (28).

All the morning at the office, where, *while* I was sitting, one comes and tells me that my coach is come.

Pep. 737 l (2).

and he to the Council, *while* I stayed waiting for his telling me when I should be ready to give him a written account of the administration of the Navy, . . .

„To stay“ an Stelle von „to be“ verstärkt hier den Begriff des Wartens. Vergl. S. 20 Bemerkung zu Beispiel Pep. 317 l (7).

Prog. 24,33.

and with that there came words and fire out of the Mountain under which poor Christian stood, that made the hair of his flesh stand.

Heute: „was standing“.

Prog. 30,29.

I saw moreover in my Dream, that the Interpreter took

him by the hand, and had him into a little Room, where sate two little Children, each one in his Chair.

Besser ist heute: „were sitting".

Prog. 41,19.

Now *as* he was sleeping, there came one to him, and awaked him. ...

Prog. 105,4.

Now there was not far from the place where they lay, a Castle, called Doubting-Castle, the owner whereof was Giant Despair, and it was in his grounds they *now* were sleeping;

Prog. 145,13/14.

You are going now to Abraham, to Isaac, and Jacob, and to the Prophets; men that God hath taken away from the evil to come, and that are *now* resting upon their Beds, ...

Prog. 161,21.

And as I was in my Dream, behold, an aged Gentleman came by where I lay;

Heute: „was lying".

Prog. 206,33.

I followed him up to a Throne, upon which one sat and he said to me, welcome Daughter.

Heute: „was sitting".

Prog. 258,11.

While they lay here, there came a Monster out of the Woods, ...

Heute: „were lying".

Prog. 304,4.

But one day, *as* I was standing at a Neighbour's Shopwindow, and there cursing and swearing, and playing the Madman, after my wonted manner, there sat within the Woman of the House and heard me;

Prog. 376,16.

After I had been in this condition some three or four days, *as* I was sitting by the fire, I suddenly felt this word to sound in my heart, I must go to Jesus.

Hol. 282.

The Prince then having read the Petition, turned aside a while as before, and coming again to the place where the Petitioner lay on the ground, he demanded what his name was, . . .

Heute: „was lying".

Hol. 317.

Now the young Gentleman was waiting to see the Captain train and muster his men in the Castle-yard.

Ev. 63.

yet a gentleman who was resting himselfe under a tree, with his horse grazing by him, told us that, halfe an hour before, two wolves had set upon his horse, and had in probability devour'd him, but for a dog which lay by him.

Heute: „was lying".

Ev. 103.

Towards the left as you goe out of the Church by the portico, a little beneath the high altar is an old brasse statue of St. Peter sitting;

Die P. F. gibt in diesem Beispiel dem Ausdruck eine etwas humoristische Färbung.

Ev. 162.

Going through a stately arch there were standing in niches divers statues of greate value, . . .

Ev. 163.

This led us to the sea-side, where stand those two columns of ophite stone in the intire piece, of a greate height, . . .

Ev. 210.

It represented yet to me, the intollerable sufferings which our Blessed Saviour must needs undergo when

his body was hanging with all its weight upon the nailes on the crosse.

Ev. 276.

His Majesty was pleas'd to discourse with me concerning several particulars relating to our Society, and the planet Saturn, & c. *as* he sat at supper in the withdrawing room to his bedchamber.

Heute: „was sitting."

Ev. 289.

Was my Lo. Maior's shew, with a number of sumptuous pageants, speeches, and verses. I was standing in an house in Cheapeside against the place prepar'd for their Majesties.

Ev. 331.

Went to Mr. Cowley's funerall, whose corps lay at Wallingford House, ...

Heute: „was lying."

Ral. II. 305.

That there were dwelling at Jerusalem, Jews, men that feared God, of every nation under heaven;

Ral. III. 301.

After Joachaz, Joas his son governed Israel; who, when he repaired to Elisha, the prophet *as* he lay in his death-bed, the prophet promised him three victories over the Aramites;

Heute: „was lying."

Ral. IV. 597.

Her own eunuchs, that stood by and heard her, were not affected so much as with any compassion of her fortune;

Heute: „were standing."

Ral. IV. 733.

the soldan, having twice prostrated himself, did the third time cast off his sword that he ware about his neck, and throw himself on the ground before the curtain, behind which the caliph sat.

Heute: „was sitting."

Ral. IV. 796.

I rather believe Eusebius, „That he took the city, and fulfilled his displeasure upon it," than Herodotus, „that the Scythian army came upon him *whilst* he lay before it."

Heute: „was lying."

Clar. I. 134.

Though the Parliament had not sate above *six or seven days*, and had managed all their Debates, and their whole Behaviour with wonderful order and sobriety, the Court was Impatient . . . .

Heute: „had not been sitting."

Clar. I. 175.

It was about three of the Clock in the afternoon, when the Earl of Strafford (being infirm, and not well disposed in his health, and so not having stirr'd out of his house that morning) hearing that both Houses *still* sate, thought fit to go thither.

Heute: „were still sitting."

Clar. II. 299.

might be desir'd to appoint such a Guard, as He thought competent for the Security of the Parliament, constantly to attend *while* the Houses sate;

Heute: „were sitting".

Clar. II. 300.

and since the House of Peers was not *then* Sitting, They had thought fit, for the Importance of the Letters, to impart them to that House;

Clar. II. 365.

That no Such thing ought to be done, *whilst* a Parliament was Sitting . . .

Rog. 17.

She forgot to eat (when I sate at Table) for admiring the sweetness of my complexion.

Heute: „was sitting."

Rog. 83.

The same words being repeated, conveyed me exactly to that side of the bed whereon my Mistress lay.

Heute: „was lying".

Dig. 16.

In the afternoone I went to the Duana, where the Aga sate chiefe, next him the Caya, and the gran Hogi (that is secretarie) paying the soldiors.

Heute: „was sitting."

Hat. II. 192.

The Lord Lansdowne, when y^e^ parl^t^ wase sitting, moved K[ing] W[illiam] for 6000, due to him . . .

Hat. II. 218.

I have not heard what more is don in this matter, the two houses being *yet* sitting.

La. 14.

This day I heard an account of a dream which the duchess had, and which much discompos'd her; viz. that *whilst* she lay in bed the Lady Frances Villiers appear'd to her, . . .

Heute: „was lying."

La. 25.

Wee proceeded to mention the king's readinesse in foretelling events, and from this to his Sors Virgiliana, which hapned at Oxford in the time of the late war, and *whilst* the parliament sate there;

Heute: „was sitting."

Kapitel III.

a-Formen.

Neben dieser Form des Imperfektivums (P. F.) bestand zur Bezeichnung derselben Aktionsart die Bildung a (abgeschwächt aus „on, in") + Gerundium.

Beispiele:

Pep. 9 r (11.)

all the bells in all the churches as we went home were a-ringing.

Pep. 13 l (28.)

Up in the morning, and had some red herrings to our breakfast, while my boot-heel was a-mending;

Pep. 18 r (27.)

My Lord brought him to see my cabin, where I was hard a-writing.

Pep. 54 l (2.)

I was told the Queen was a-coming;

*) Pep. 76 r (10.)

Then to Rochester, and there saw the Cathedral, which is now fitting for use, and the organ then a-tuning.

Pep. 195 r (15.)

My Lord Hinchingbroke, I am told, hath had a mischance to kill his boy by his birding-piece going off as he was a-fowling.

Pep. 210 l (22.)

and the King the next morning, under pretence of going a-hunting, went to see her and make friends, and never was a-hunting at all.

Pep. 249 r (14.)

a link-boy came by and ran into the house and told the people the house was a-falling.

Pep. 410 l (20.)

Waked this morning about six o'clock with a violent knocking at Sir J. Minnes's door, to call up Mrs. Hammon, crying out that Sir J. Minnes is a-dying.

Pep. 521 r (4.)

The boys did swear against one of them, that he made it his part to pull the plug out of the engine while it was a-playing;

Ep. 14.

for whosover knows the customs of the Prince of

Orange, may tell what he is a doing here every hour of the day, though he be in Constantinople.

Ep. 57.

As I remember som years since, ther was a very abusive Satyr in Vers brought to our King: and as the passages were a reading before him, he often said, That if there were no more men in England, the rogue should hang for it. . . .

Ep. 97.

Ther is a war questionless a fermenting against the Protestants, . . .

Ep. 137.

that structure which was so many years a rearing, was dasht as it were in a trice: Dissolution goeth a faster pace then Composition.

Ep. 139.

All businesses here are off the hinges; for one late audience of my Lord of Bristoll pull'd down what was so many years a raising.

Ep. 139.

Thomas Aquinas told an Artist of a costly curious Statue in Rome, that by som accident while he was a trimming it, fell down and so broke to pieces, Opus triginta annorum destruxisti, . . .

Ep. 142.

the Earl of Hasburg in Germany, who having bin one day a hunting, he overtook a Priest who had bin with the Sacrament to visit a poor sick body, . . .

Ep. 149.

It cost eight millions, it was twenty four years a building, . . .

Ep. 184.

Ther is a great Fleet a preparing, and an Army of Land-men, . . .

Ep. 251.

The greatest news I can write unto you is, of a bloody

Banquet, that was lately at Leige, wher a great faction was a fomenting 'twixt the Imperialists, ...

Ep. 444.

But his Father questioning him at his return where he had bin a frying, and he answering that he had bin at his Granmothers, ...

Prog. 168,32.

I was a dreaming last night that I saw him.

**) Prog. 170,7.

Neighbour, I did indeed come with you to see Christiana this Morning, and since she is, as you see, a taking of her last farewell of her Country, ...

**) Prog. 187,2/3.

So he had them into the Slaughter-house, where was a Butcher a killing of a Sheep: ...

Prog. 322,19.

So as I was a going home, these words came again into my thoughts;

Prog. 366,13.

There, I say, was my righteousness; so that wherever I was, or whatever I was adoing, God could not say of me, He wants my Righteousness, ...

Prog. 392,10.

Before I came to Prison, I saw what was a-coming and had especially two Considerations warm upon my heart.

Hol. 337.

You are now a feasting with this Diabolonian monster, but he is not your Prince.

Hat. I. 14.

Great preparations are a makinge;

Hat. II. 67.

Duke Albemarle, S^{r} Jo [hn] Narborough, S^{r} James Hays, and another, gott a pattent from the late King, on tearms to gett all the gold and silver they could from the bottom of the sea by any art y^{t} ever they have

been 10 years a trying, and gott dyvers (men used to it) out of the West Indies, and found this ship, and gott her up ...

Hat. II. 240.

I have not yet bin any were, but at shopes and a veseting;

Ang. 64.

Look yonder, on my word, yonder they be both a milking again;

Ang. 138.

I have been a fishing with old Oliver Henly (now with God) a noted Fisher, ...

Rog. 60.

a Trooper met with a Sculogue or Country-fellow, and demanding of him whence he came, he answered from Killwanium: whither art a going? to Killmore sayd he:...

Vern. 194.

I might speak much more of this pine, but whilest I am a writing the description of it it makes mee long after it, and I beleeve that you will long till you have tasted of it, ...

Dig. 40.

From thence I resolved to goe to Sidon, where I had intelligence of 5 sattias that were there a loading.

Halk. 60.

Mrs. Murray, I am ashamed I have been so long a'speaking to you, butt itt was because I could nott say enough to you for the service you did my brother;

Die a-Formen treten im 17. Jahrhundert noch ziemlich häufig auf. Pepys, Bunyan, die Hatton Correspondence und Howel machen einen verhältnismässig starken Gebrauch von dieser Bildung. Dagegen findet sie sich bei Evelyn, seiner gewählteren Sprache entsprechend, die durchaus nicht so ungezwungen ist wie bei Pepys, nur spärlich. Heute sind die

Wendungen mit a in der gebildeten Sprache ganz veraltet.[1]) Noch am Anfang des 18. Jahrhunderts war a mit dem Gerundium ziemlich verbreitet. Indessen fing nach F. Hall („Modern English") der Gebrauch schon im 16. Jahrhundert an zu schwanken. Storm meint, auch schon den Uebersetzern der Bibel würden diese Formen für den erhabenen Stil meist zu platt geklungen haben. In der Vulgärsprache sind die Wendungen mit a heute noch beliebt. Man vergleiche den entsprechenden mundartlichen Ausdruck im Deutschen: „Wir waren gerade am (beim) Essen, das Wasser ist am Kochen." Daher haben sich moderne Schriftsteller der alten Formen mit a wieder bedient, wenn sie mit Absicht altertümlich sein wollen oder wenn sie Vertreter der unteren Volksschichten reden lassen, z. B. Dickens in seinen „Sketches" oder „Pickwick Papers".

a-Formen nach anderen Verben als to be.

Im Anschluss an die a-Formen nach dem Hilfsverbum to be seien hier auch solche nach anderen Verben angeführt.

Beispiele:

Pep. 30 l (18).

We saw one poor man a-dying there.

Pep. 61 l (27).

and Sir W. Pen fell a-drinking to him till he was drunk, and so sent him away.

Pep. 81 r (23).

and then it fell a-raining and thundering and lightening as I have not seen it do for some years;

Pep. 207 l (4).

„I wonder your Majesty," says she, „can have the patience to sit so long a-dressing?"

Pep. 361 l (11).

he supposing that about the King's coming in (when he began to observe the quantity of the new money) people began to be fearful of this money's being cried

1) Vergl. Storm a. a. O. S. 784 ff.

down, and so picked it out and set it a-going as fast as they could to be rid of it;

Pep. 434 l (29).

To Westminster; and I find the new Lord Mayor Bolton a-swearing at the Exchequer, . . .

Pep. 474 l (12.)

This day a poor seaman, almost starved for want of food, lay in our yard a-dying.

Pep. 478 l (27.)

Received from my brother the news of my mother's dying on Monday, about five or six o'clock in the afternoon, and that the last time she spoke of her children was on Friday last, and her last words were, „God bless my poor Sam!" The reading hereof did set me a-weeping heartily.

Pep. 529 r (24.)

and as we came nearer Gravesend, we hear the Dutch fleet and ours a-firing their guns most distinctly and loud.

Pep. 539 r (11.)

and got to the Wells at Barnet by seven o'clock, and there found many people a-drinking;

Pep. 686 l (21.)

At noon to dinner to Mr. Batelier's, his mother coming this day a-housewarming to him, and several friends of his, to which he invited us.

Pep. 703 r (27.)

But he tells me the sad news that he is out of all expectations that ever the debts of the Navy will be paid, if the Parliament do not enable the King to do it by money; all they can hope for to do out of the King's revenue being but to keep our wheels a-going on present services, . . .

Pep. 715 r (10).

To Whitehall, where the Duke of York was gone a-hunting;

Ep. 23.

it so happened, that a mischance befell the horse, which lam'd him as he went a watring to the Seine, . . .

Ep. 277.

'Tis thought he will presently set all wheels a going to mediat an universal peace.

Ep. 436.

The cause why I convers'd all night with that crue of Rogues, was also an act of Providence, for they intended to go a robbing all that night, . . .

**) Ep. 444.

but Hans not knowing where to go else, went to his Granmothers house, wher he fell a courting and feasting of her;

Ep. 477.

I will have also my share, and so fell a eating amongst them;

Ep. 481.

For my part, I shall not be wanting to set those Organs a working for the often conveyance of my best affections unto you.

Hat. I. 163.

for I never of late went to any such place, but it wase reported I went a woing;

Prog. 426,25.

But Judge Twisdom told her, that she made poverty her cloak; and said, moreover, that he understood I was maintained better by running up and down a preaching, than by following my calling.

Rog. 180.

she made a most hideous noise, which made our Dog fall a howling.

Von diesen Verben werden bei weitem am meisten „to fall“ und „to go“ mit den a-Formen verbunden. Ausserdem treten die Wendungen mit a noch nach folgenden Verben auf: „to set“, „to keep“, „to lie“, „to sit“, „to find“, „to come“,

„to see", „to hear" und „to run". Auch von diesen a-Formen haben sich im modernen Englisch keine erhalten. Zwar treten noch vereinzelt nach to go solche Bildungen auf, wie „to go a-fishing, to go a-pleasuring", doch sind sie veraltet. H. Sweet[1]) urteilt folgendermassen: „Go a hunting quite obsolete. Fall a crying altogether obsolete! we say *burst into tears, begin to cry* etc. I think we still say *set the watch (a) going*, either with or (generally) without the a."

In einzelnen Fällen ist man sich der Form a als Schwundform aus tonlos gewordenem on (in) noch deutlicher bewusst geblieben; man schrieb dann a' (mit Apostroph). Vergleiche die Beispiele Pepys 247 l (28.) S. 42 (a' purpose) und Halk. 60 S. 54 (been so long a' speaking).

Anhang zu Kapitel III.

Formen mit anderen Präpositionen als a.

A. Formen mit in.

Die alte Bildung aus to be, Präposition und Gerundium tritt im 17. Jahrhundert in dreifacher Gestalt auf, mit Schwund der Präposition, mit der Präposition a und schliesslich mit der Präposition in. Diese Formen mit in sind heute ebenfalls veraltet.

Beispiele:

Pep. 64 r (13.)

To the Globe to dinner, and then with Commissioner Pett to his lodgings there (which he hath for the present, while he is in building the King's yacht, . . .)

**) Pep. 428 l (13).

I was above an hour, after I had made all right, in

1) Vgl. Storm a. a. O. S. 784ff.

casting up of about twenty sums, being dozed with much work, . . .

Pep. 460 1 (3.)

To Whitehall, and there to Sir W. Coventry's chamber, and there stayed till he was ready, talking, and among other things of the Prince's being trepanned, which was in doing just as we passed through the Stone Gallery, . . .

**) Prog. 262,31.

Then they fell to demolishing Doubting-Castle, and that you know might with ease be done, since Giant-Despair was dead. They was seven Days in destroying of that;

Prog. 354,22.

And as I was thus in musing and in my studies, considering how to love the Lord and to express my love to him, that saying came in upon me, . . .

Prog. 381,12.

When I have been in Preaching, I thank God, . . .

Adv. 251.

this writing seemeth to me (si nunquam fallit imago), as far as a man can judge of his own work, not much better than that noise or sound which musicians make while they are in tuning their instruments: . . .

*) Rous 63.

The Fennes be in draining, and a new river is cut and casting up at Litleporte, . . .

Man. 157.

The eggs are layd, and are nowe in hatching.

B. Formen mit upon.

„To be upon" + Gerundium hat im 17. Jahrhundert die Bedeutung „im Begriff sein".

Beispiele:

Pep. 53 r (30).

I hear nothing yet of my Lord, whether he be gone for the Queen from the Downs or no; but I believe he is, and that he is now upon coming back again.

Pep. 112 l (31).

I am upon writing a little treatise to present to the Duke, about our privilege in the seas as to other nations striking their flags to us.

Pep. 672 r (24).

My wife is upon hanging the long chamber, where the girl lies, ...

Hat. II. 3.

My Lord Dorsett is upon going beyond seas, ...

Ep. 479.

So Mr. Hicks being upon going to the French Army which lay before Montauban, Mr. Fairfax would needs accompagny him thither. ...

Yon. 38.

The Spanish ambassador, Sir Gondamar, is upon departing hence out of England.

C. Formen mit about.

Das moderne „to be about to" = „im Begriff sein" kommt in dieser Form schon im 17. Jahrhundert vor. Daneben tritt diese Wendung noch in anderer Gestalt auf, nämlich als „to be about" + Gerundium.

Beispiele:

**) Hat. I. 58.

S^r^ Thomas Chicheley is about marrying of y^e^ rich widdow Henneage;

Hat. I. 82.

Prince Rupert is about raising a regiment.

Rog. 312.

Coming home, I went to a Carpenter, telling him I was about buying an House in Hackney, ...

**) Pep. 700 r (14).

To dinner; by a hackney, my coachman being this day about breaking of my horses to the coach, they having never yet drawn.

Anmerkung:

Auch die dritte neuenglische Bezeichnung für „im Begriff sein“: „to be on the point of“ hat im 17. Jahrhundert eine andere Gestalt als heute.

Ep. 2.

I am upon point of crossing the Seas to eat my bread abroad.

Ep. 341.

Sir, I was upon point of going abroad to steal a solitary walk, when yours of the twelfth current came to hand, ...

Shakespeare hat „to be at point to“.

Kapitel IV.

Die periphrastische Form als Intensivum.

Die P. F. dient im Englischen nicht nur zur Bezeichnung des Imperfektivums; daneben fällt ihr eine Aufgabe zu, auf die bisher noch nicht gebührend hingewiesen worden ist, nämlich die des „Intensivums“, wie Professor Deutschbein sie in diesem Falle nennt. H. Sweet[1]) deutet diesen Gebrauch der P. F. an, wenn er bei Gelegenheit der ags. P. F. feststellt: . . . „the periphrastic forms seem to be used mainly to make the narrative more vivid and picturesque, so that they have come to have what we may call a *descriptive* force“. Auch

1) a. a. O. S. 97.

Åkerlund und andere machen ähnliche Andeutungen. Professor Deutschbein ist der Ansicht, dass die P. F. in altenglischer Zeit zum grossen Teil diesen Sinn hat; von imperfektiver (durativer) Bedeutung könne dort in vielen Fällen nicht die Rede sein. In dem Beispiel „þā sōna on anginne þæs gefeohtes wæs se Munt Garganus bifigende mid ormætre cwacunge“ ist die P. F., die Sweet[1]) hier als inchoativ ansieht, zweifellos als Intensivum aufzufassen, wie aus „mid ormætre cwacunge“ hervorgeht. Oft lässt sich im Deutschen die intensive Bedeutung am besten durch das Adverb „wirklich“ oder ein ähnliches ausdrücken. Bei „to think“, „to hear“, „to see“, „to desire“, „to lie“ (lügen) z. B. wäre die P. F. in imperfektivem Sinne der Natur dieser Verben direkt zuwider; bei ihnen kann sie nur das Intensivum bedeuten. Weick[2]) und Lorz[3]) haben gezeigt, dass im Altenglischen auch die mit ge- zusammengesetzten Verben im Gegensatz zum einfachen Verbum teilweise ein Intensivum bezeichnen. Die Sprache strebt eben mit allen Mitteln nach Veranschaulichung.

A. Die periphrastische Form als Verstärkung des Verbalbegriffes.

In vielen Beispielen dieser Gruppe ergibt sich der Sinn der P. F. aus den beigefügten Adverbien, die sie noch in ihrer Bedeutung verstärkt. Solche Adverbien sind: „certainly“, „without doubt“, „quite“, „far“, „hard“, „earnestly“, „often“.

Beispiele:

Pep. 21 l (21.)

This day dined Sir John Boys and some other gentlemen, formerly great Cavaliers, and among the rest one Mr. Norwood, for whom my Lord gave a convoy to carry him to the Brill, but he is *certainly* going to the King;

1) a. a. O. S. 96; vergl. Rez. v. Bödtker.
2) a. a. O. S. 22, 41, 62 usw.
3) a. a. O. S. 31, 78.

for my Lord commanded me that I should not enter his name in my book.

Pep. 94 r (6.)

Home to my father, who could discern that I had been drinking, which he did never see or hear of before;

Pep. 99 r (9.)

and then we began to tell Sir W. Pen the business, but I had been drinking to-day, and so is almost gone, that we could not make him understand it, which caused us more sport.

„To be drinking" scheint in beiden Beispielen ein „intensiveres" Trinken zu bedeuten; es entspricht vielleicht dem deutschen „Kneipen".

Pep. 144 r (18.)

While I am here, Sir William Batten passed by in his coach, homewards from Colchester, where he had been seeing his son-in-law Lemon, that lies a-dying, . . .

„Had been seeing" bedeutet: „he had paid a visit"; er war eigens zu dem Zwecke hingefahren. „Had seen" würde heissen: „hatte ihn zufällig gesehen."

Pep. 199 r (2.)

I have been telling him our case, and I believe he will do us good service there.

„Ich habe ihm unsere Sache auseinandergesetzt."

Pep. 214 l (11.)

my Lady Castlemaine, who rules the King in matters of state, and do what she list with him, he believes, is now falling *quite* out of favour.

Pep. 330 r (28.)

the chaplain, with whom, but a week or two ago, we were here *mighty high* disputing, is since fallen into a fever, and dead, . . .

In einer Reihe von Fällen — so auch hier — treffen die imperfektive und intensive Bedeutung zusammen.

Pep. 332 l (1.)

anon came my Lord and Sir G. Carteret in, who have been looking abroad and visiting some farms that Sir G. Carteret hath thereabouts, . . .

Die P. F. bringt zum Ausdruck, dass sie die Güter zu einem bestimmten Zweck besuchten, nicht zufällig.

Pep. 336 l (20.)

that all that can be, must be to get the fleet out again, to intercept De Witt, who *certainly* will be coming home with the East India fleet, he being gone thither.

Pep. 400 r (15.)

Walked to the Park, and there, it being mighty hot and I weary, lay down by the canal, upon the grass, and slept awhile, and was thinking of a lampoon which hath run in my head this week, . . .

. . . „und dachte nach“ . . .

Pep. 716 l (12.)

and there had a hot debate from Sir Thomas Clifford and my Lord Ashly (the latter of whom, I hear, is turning about as *fast* as he can to the Duke of Buckingham's side, . . .)

Ev. 215.

At the first coming of the Queene into England, she and her French ladys were *often* upbraiding our religion, . . .

Ev. 345.

I went with my brother to meete him at the Tower, where he was seeing the magazines and other curiosities, having never before ben in England: . . .

. . . „wo er . . . besichtigte“ . . . (nicht einfaches „sah“).

Hat. I. 73.

I am solliciting *hard* for mony to repaire my fort, w^{ch} I am promised.

Hat. I. 129.

Harry Savile is banished y^{e} Court upon this acc^{t}: The Duke wase saying y^{t} Burnet wase a much better

preacher then any of y^e^ D^rs^ soe much cryed up at Court.

„Der Herzog behauptete", . . .

Hat. I. 129.

he told him y^t^ wee shou'd very shortly be all in confusion and up in arms, and y^t^ he wase thinking what to doe w^th^ himself, . . .

Auch hier steht die imperfektive Bedeutung neben der intensiven („nachsinnen, überlegen").

Hat. I. 221.

Wee are running now as *fast* as wee can into a confederacy w^th^ all y^e^ German princes, Spaine, Holland, . . .

Hat. II. 88.

Last Wednesday his Ma^t^y came to y^e^ campe, and, after we had march'd and his Ma^t^y wase seeing y^e^ line fire, one Cob, y^e^ Parson of Wollaston in Northamptonshire, about 60 yeares of age, being a horse back but very drunke, did very disorderly press to have spoke [to the] King, . . .

. . . und Seine Majestät das Feuer „besichtigte", . . .

Hat. II. 203/204.

They are prosecuting *very earnestly* y^e^ finishing and publication of D^r^ Morisons Herball, . . .

Prog. 294,22.

It is profitable for Christians to be *often* calling to mind the very Beginnings of Grace with their Souls.

Prog. 308,1/2.

Therefore I should often make it my business to be going *again and again* into the Company of these poor People;

Prog. 357,15.

and, as I was *vehemently* desiring to know if there was indeed hopes for me, these words came rolling into my mind.

Ral. II. 238.

the mountain Athos between Macedon and Thrace, which Ptolemy calls Olympus, now called Lacas, south Castaldus, is *far* surmounting any mountain that ever hath been seen in Armenia;

Dieses Beispiel zeigt sehr klar den intensiven Sinn der P. F.

Rous 22.

These verses came forthe, as I did heare, soone after the returne from Rees; in which, whether any more be sette downe then vulgar rumour, which is *often* lying, I knowe not;

Halk. 90.

I often desired him to dine and sup with his daughters, w^{ch} had beene a neglect if I had omitted, considering hee was *often* sending provision from his owne howse to them;

B. Die periphrastische Form als Bezeichnung eines subjektiven Gefühls.

Beispiele:

Pep. 2 l (4.)

and in the afternoon came letters from the North, that brought certain news that my Lord Lambert his forces were all forsaking him, and that he was left with only fifty horse, . . .

Die P. F. drückt die innere Erregung des Verfassers aus.

Pep. 32 r (23.)

In another place, at his inn, the master of the house, as the King was standing with his hands upon the back of a chair by the fireside, kneeled down and kissed his

hand privately, saying that he would not ask him who he was, but bid God bless him whither he was going. . . . „wohin er auch immer gehen möge."

Pep. 147 r (3.)

and yet, when the candle is going out, how they bawl, and dispute afterwards who bid the most first.

Zum Verständnis dieses Beispiels muss die Anmerkung des Herausgebers angeführt werden:[1])

„An old form of auction. A small candle was lighted when the bidding began; and the bidder who „cried" before the candle went out, or when it had burned down to a mark made and announced by the auctioneer . . . claimed the article."

So bedeutet „yet, when the candle is going out": jetzt in dem Augenblicke, wenn die Kerze „wirklich" erlischt.

Pep. 171 l (1.)

To Whitehall, where I spent a little time walking among the courtiers, which I perceive I shall be able to do with great confidence, being now beginning to be pretty well known among them.

Pepys, der das Amt des „clerk to the Acts of the Navy" inne hat, ist sich seiner Würde wohl bewusst und legt Wert darauf, auch von den Höflingen anerkannt zu werden. Zu seiner Freude kann er feststellen, dass er jetzt „wirklich" anfängt, unter ihnen bekannt zu werden.

Pep. 208 r (10.)

And some say that he lays it to the Chancellor that a good Protestant Secretary, Sir Edward Nicholas, was laid aside, and a Papist, Sir H. Bennet, put in his room: which is very strange, when the last of these two is his own creature, and such an enemy accounted to the Chancellor, that they never did nor do agree; and all the world did judge the Chancellor to be falling from the time that Sir H. Bennet was brought in.

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1) Pep. a. a. O. S. 54 r Anm. 2.

. . . jedermann urteilt, dass der Kanzler „tatsächlich“ von dem Augenblicke an fiel, wo Sir H. Bennet kam.

Pep. 231 r (28.)

I met with Mr. Pierce, the surgeon, who tells me for good news that my Lord Sandwich is resolved to go no more to Chelsea, and told me he believed that I had been giving my Lord some counsel, which I neither denied nor affirmed.

In den Worten des Arztes liegt eine gewisse Ironie. Ueber Lord Sandwich sind schlechte Reden geführt worden. Als einen der Urheber hat Pepys dem Lord Mr. Pierce genannt.

Pep. 242 r (1.)

This day W. Bowyer told me that his father is dead lately, and died by being drowned in the river, coming over in the night; but he says he had not been drinking.

Åkerlund[1]) ist der Ansicht, die P. F. solle in diesem Falle mildernd wirken; vielleicht steht sie aber auch hier wie anderswo in dem Sinne von „zechen, kneipen.“

Pep. 265 l (20.)

And among other discourse of the Dutch, he was *merrily* saying how they print that Prince Rupert, Duke of Albemarle, and my Lord Sandwich, are to be Generals;

„To say“ ist hier nicht mit dem farblosen deutschen „Sagen“ zu übersetzen; sondern: „er setzte uns ganz vergnügt auseinander.“

Pep. 280 r (19.)

Dr. Pierce tells me, when I was wondering that Fraizer should order things with the Prince in that confident manner, that Fraizer is so great with my Lady Castlemaine, and Stewart, and all the ladies at Court, . . .

. . . „als ich mich sehr darüber wunderte,“ . . .

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1) a. a. O. S. 91.

Pep. 413 r (12.)

At last met my Lord Mayor in Canning Street, like a man spent, with a handkercher about his neck. To the King's message he cried, like a fainting woman, „Lord! what can I do? I am spent: people will not obey me. I have been pulling down houses; but the fire overtakes us faster than we can do it."

Die P. F. deutet die Gemütsverfassung des kopflos gewordenen Lord M. an, der ohnmächtig zusehen muss, wie das Feuer seine Stadt in Asche legt.

Pep. 484 r (12).

Coming home, saw my door and hatch open, left so by Luce, our cookmaid, which so vexed me, that I did give her a kick in our entry, and offered a blow at her, and was seen doing so by Sir W. Pen's footboy, which did vex me to the heart, because I know he will be telling their family of it.

. . . „ich weiss, er wird der Familie sicher davon erzählen."

Pep. 503 l (5).

two or three more ships are on a mutiny; which is a sad consideration, while so many of the enemy's ships are at this day triumphing in the sea.

Der Sinn der P. F. kann hier imperfektivisch sein; vielleicht soll sie aber auch den Gegensatz zwischen der Lage der Engländer und der des Feindes hervorheben.

Pep. 534 l (29).

Some of the company standing by said, „What! are they quarrelling, that they talk so high?"

. . . „streiten sie sich denn, dass sie so laut reden?"

**) Pep. 744 r (21).

but mightily pleased, though troubled, with a drunken coachman that did not remember when we came to' light, where it was that he took us up, but said at Hammersmith, and thither he was carrying of us when we came first out of the Park.

. . . „und dorthin fuhr er uns wirklich" . . .

Ev. 180.

Hence I went into the Governor's Palace, who was Constable of Castile; tempted by the glorious tapissries and pictures, I adventur'd so far alone, that peeping into a chamber where the greate man was under the barber's hands, he sent one of his Negro's (a slave) to know what I was; I made the best excuse I could, and that I was *only* admiring the pictures, ...

... „und dass ich ja nur die Bilder bewundere," ...

Ev. 191.

He afterwards acknowledged that he should not have bled me had he suspected the small pox, which brake out a day after. He afterwards purg'd me and applied leaches, and God knows what this would have produc'd if the spots had not appear'd, for he was thinking of blooding me againe.

... „denn er dachte wahrhaftig daran," ...

Ev. 298.

His Lordship caus'd me to stay with him in his bed-chamber, discoursing of severall matters very late, *even til* he was going into his bed.

Es ist eine Ehre für E., in dem Schlafzimmer des Lords zu verweilen, „sogar" so lange, bis er zu Bett geht.

Ev. 536.

accept I beseech thee the continuance of my prayers and thankfull acknowledgments, and grant me grace to be working out my salvation, and redeeming the time, that thou mayest be glorified by me here, ...

Die P. F. bezeichnet die innige Sprache des Gebetes.

Prog. 81,2.

and the day is coming, when both he that sowed, and they that reaped shall rejoice together;

Bunyan gebraucht hier eine feierliche Sprache in der Art der Bibel.

Prog. 320,32/33.

If they so much labour after, and spend so many tears

for the things of this present life, how am I to be bemoaned, pitied, and prayed for! My soul is dying, my soul is damning.

Prog. 342,36.

I found it hard work now to pray to God, because despair was swallowing me up;

Prog. 374,30.

Now I sunk and fell in my spirit, and was giving up all for lost;

Die drei letzten Beispiele zeigen die emphatische Redeweise des reumütigen Sünders.

Halk. 110.

and had hee lived one month longer hee had beene just three yeare seeing the world and feeling the bitternese of itt, ...

Die tiefbetrübte Mutter klagt in bewegten Worten, denen der Schmerz besonderen Nachdruck verleiht, um den früh verlorenen Sohn.

Clar. II. 320.

That all good courses may be taken, to Unite the two Kingdoms of England and Scotland; to be mutually aiding and assisting one another, for the Common Good of the Island, ...

Eine feierliche, nachdrückliche Erklärung.

Es. 146.

Good things neuer appear in their full beautie, till they turne their backe and be going away, ...

... „und ganz weggehen."

Es. 576.

Learning hath his Infancy, when it is *but* beginning, and almost Childish: Then his Youth, when it is Luxuriant and Juuenile;

„Die Wissenschaft hat ihre Kindheit, wenn sie eben beginnt,"...

**) Hat. II. 52.

Y^e^ L^d^ Allington, Constable of y^e^ Tower, dyed suddainly, and our King was mencioning of it when hee was himselfe taken.

... „und unser König erwähnte es auch," ...

An dieser Stelle wären auch einige Beispiele zu nennen, die Krüger[1]) in anderem Zusammenhang bringt.

„But I am forgetting“ (Ich vergesse „ja ganz“).

In dem Satze „By declining the offer you are declining your fortune“ hat nach Krüger das vorangehende Gerundium die Umschreibung herbeigeführt. Richtiger dürfte die P. F. hier als Intensivum anzusehen sein; auf „decline“ liegt ein besonderer Ton: Dadurch, dass du das Anerbieten ablehnst, lehnst du „überhaupt“ dein Glück ab.

C. Die periphrastische Form nach Verben des Affektes und ähnlichen Verben.

Ausdrücke dieser Art geben dem folgenden Verbum eine besondere „intensivere“ Färbung, die in der P. F. zum Ausdruck kommt.

Beispiele:

Pep. 349 l (10.)

that he and Sir W. Pen are at odds about it, and that he *fears* Mings hath been doing ill offices to my Lord.

Pep. 498 l (22.)

and there in his chamber Sir W. Coventry did of himself take notice of this business of the Treasury, wherein he is in the Commission, and *desired* that I would be thinking of anything fit for him to be acquainted with for the lessening of charge and bettering of our credit, . . .

Pep. 533 r (29.)

The Speaker, they found, was kept from coming in the morning to the House on purpose, till after the King was come to the House of Lords, for *fear* they should be doing anything in the House of Commons to the further dissatisfaction of the King and his courtiers.

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1) Ergänzungsgram. S. 172.

Pep. 543 l (22.)

he being already fallen under the retrenchments of the new Committee, as he is Master Falconer; which makes him mad, and *swears* that we are doing what the Parliament would have done — that is, that we are now endeavouring to destroy one another.

Pep. 586 r (27.)

that, it may be, the Chancellor may have faults, but none such as these they speak of; that he do now really *fear* that all is going to ruin, . . .

Pep. 700 r (11.)

Here I met W. Joyce, who troubled me with his impertinencies a great while, and the like Mr. Knipp, who, it seems, is a kind of a jockey, and would *fain* have been doing something for me, but I avoided him, . . .

Hat. I. 20.

The news of Lambert's being at the head of a party cannot be more unwelcome to any body with you then it pleased some with us who *love* to be fishing in troubled waters.

Hat. II. 67.

Tho' its near a 11 at night, and I *fear* the post is going, I cannot forbear to send you a peice of news, odd and unusuall.

Hol. 201.

that what the old Gentleman said, was neither of love to him, nor pity to them, but of a foolish *fondness* that he had to be prating: . . .

Hol. 400.

This therefore made them yet far more *desirous*, to be engaging the enemy: . . .

Prog. 71,11.

For to speak the truth, there are but few that care thus to spend their time (as they are in their travels), but chuse much *rather* to be speaking of things to no profit, and this hath been a trouble to me.

Ang. 41.

come honest Viator, lets be gone, lets make haste, I *long* to be doing; nor reasonable hedge or ditch shall hold me.

Ang. 57.

Come (good Master) I *long* to be going and learn your direction.

Rog. 92.

My bucksome Madam *fearing* he was streining for more of that unpleasing stuff, which had so lately offended her ears, left him strangled with a Tysick.

Rog. 219.

for had there been any near me, they would have *sworn* I was eating Walnuts shells and all.

Ev. 375.

This was the onely greate ingratitude Lord Clifford shew'd, keeping my Lord Arlington in ignorance, continually *assuring* him he was pursuing his interest, which was the Duke's, into whose greate favour Lord Clifford was now gotten, . . .

Ep. 375.

The freshest newes that I can write unto you is, that the Kentish Knight of your acquaintance whom I writ in my last had an apostacy in his Brain, dyed suddenly this week of an Impostume in his brest, as he was reading a Pamphlet of his own that came from the Press, wherein he shew'd *a great mind* to be nibling with my Trees; but he only shew'd his Teeth: for he could not bite them to any purpose.

D. Die periphrastische Form nach Hülfsverben.

Auffallend ist der starke Gebrauch der P. F. nach Hülfsverben. Den Vollverben des Wollens („wünschen" u. s. w.) entsprechen in der Bedeutung die Hilfsverben des Wollens, wie

„will", denen die andern Hilfsverben dann vielleicht auf dem Wege der Analogie gefolgt sind.

Beispiele.

Pep. 42 l (13.)

Met with Mr. Spong, who still *would* be giving me counsel of getting my patent out, for fear of another change, and my Lord Montagu's fall.

Pep. 260 l (20).

and it seems indeed he had more of her ear than anybody else, and *would* be with her talking alone two or three hours together; insomuch that the Lords about the King, when he *would* be jesting with them about their wives, would tell the King that he must have a care of his wife too, for she hath now the gallant;

Pep. 282 l (29).

Their fleet for Guinea is now, they say, ready, and abroad, and *will* be going this week.

Pep. 394 l (24).

to that end had a mind to have the Prince at a distance from the Duke of Albemarle, that they *might* be doing alone . . .

Pep. 426 l (7).

I was not a little troubled at this passage, and the more when speaking with Jack Fenn about it, he told me that the Prince *will* be asking who this Pepys is, and find him to be a creature of my Lord Sandwich's, . . .

Pep. 459 r (29).

I made her laugh and merry, as sad as she came to me; so that I perceive, no passion in a woman *can* be lasting long.

**) Pep. 521 r (4).

and this Gabriel Holmes did advise to have had two houses set on fire, one after another, that, while they were quenching of one, they *might* be burning another.

Pep. 555 1 (10).

he do believe that my Lord Chancellor *will* be doing some acts in the Parliament which shall render him popular, . . .

Prog. 15,3.

Come then good Neighbor, *let* us be going.

„Let" = we will.

Prog. 40,14.

also he *would* be often reading in the Roll that one of the shining ones gave him, by which he was refreshed.

Prog. 60,2.

Thus he went on a great while yet still the flames *would* be reaching towards him: . . .

Prog. 69,21.

But indeed this Shame was a bold Villain; I could scarce shake him out of my company; yea, he *would* be haunting of me, and continually whispering me in the ear, . . .

Der Gebrauch der of-Formen, den Beispiele dieser Gruppe besonders in „The Pilgrim's Progress" zeigen, wird hier wohl auf falscher Analogie beruhen.

Prog. 90,14.

Then said Mr. Love-lust, I could never endure him. Nor I, said Mr. Live-loose, for he *would* always be condemning my way.

Prog. 177,6/7.

Two women *shall* be Grinding together, the one shall be taken, and the other left.

Prog. 201,12.

Now when they had eaten and drank, and had chatted a little longer, their guide said to them, The day wears away, if you think good, *let us prepare* to be going.

„Let us prepare" = we will go.

Prog. 210,23.

when she had nothing to do for herself, she *would* be making of Hose and Garments for others, . . .

vergl. Bemerkung zu Prog. 69,21.

Prog. 222,12.

Methinks here one *may* without much Molestation, be thinking what he is, whence he came, what he has done, . . .

Prog. 245,16.

While they stayed here, Mercy as her Custom was, *would* be making Coats and Garments to give to the Poor, . . .

Prog. 323,36.

only it would make me muse and wonder in my mind, to think what should be the reason that this Scripture, and that at this rate, so often and so loud, *should* still be sounding and rattling in mine ears.

Hol. 235.

Sometimes ten thousand of the Kings Souldiers *would* be running round the Walls of Mansoul at midnight, shouting.

Hol. 294.

Besides, Lord, we do not know but that to this day many Diabolonians *may* be yet lurking in the Town of Mansoul, . . .

Hat. I. 234.

If it come next week, it will be very welcom, especially ab^{t} y^{e} beginning; for it may be ab^{t} y^{e} later end I *may* be going thither to prepare thinges.

Hat. II. 99.

The Prince of Orange, being at Exeter, hath made much marching hence for Salisbury plaine, whither our King is hastning, and by Monday *will* bee setting hence they say.

Rog. 184.

My Mistress seldome saw a piece of Gold in her Husbands hands, or some large and great piece of Silver, but she *would* be begging it of him, for no other intents but to give it me;

Rog. 259.

I now thought it was to little purpose to stay longer, since I could not glean from her Fathers harvest, though I had reapt the crop of her Mothers labour, and so *resolved* to be going, but not without one nights solemn leave taking of her.

„Resolved“ = would.

Rog. 363.

We *must* be smoaking too, though the Pipe must be thrown down carelesly, and often broken as soon as put to the lips: . . .

Es. 281.

Nay, retire Men cannot, when they would; neither will they, when it were Reason: But are impatient of priuatenesse, euen in Age, and Sicknesse, which require the Shadow: Like old Townesmen, that *will* be still sitting at their Street doore; though thereby they offer Age to Scorne.

Es. 333.

It appeareth in nothing more, that Atheisme is rather in the Lip, then in the Heart of Man, then by this, That Atheists *will* euer be talking of that their Opinion, as if they fainted in it, within themselues, . . .

Es. 543.

The Sixth (of the discommodities of usury), that it doth Dull and Dampe all Industries, Improuements, and new Inuentions, wherin Money *would* be Stirring, if it were not for this Slugge.

Clar. II. 306.

I do not at all wonder, that, in the great herd of the Common Lawyers, many Pragmatical spirits, whose thoughts and observations have been contractet to the narrow limits of the few Books of that Profession; or within the narrower Circle of the Bar Oratory: should go along with the Stream, in the Womanish art of

Inveighing against Persons, when they *should* be Reforming Things: . . .

Adv. 239.

For Machiavel noted wisely, how Fabius Maximus *would* have been temporizing still, according to his old bias, when the nature of the war was altered and required hot pursuit.

Ep. 379.

we *should* not be alwaies whining in a puling petitionary way (which is the tone of the time now in fashion) before the gates of Heaven with our fingers in our eyes, but we should lay our hands upon our hearts, and break into raptures of joy and praise:

Man. 110/11.

Rauens having a booke brought unto him by a puritane to have his opinion of it, the booke being written by B. Bilson, Rauens as he had reade it *would* needes be shewing his foolishe witt in the margent, in scoffing at the booke.

Let. 191.

He offered, first, his owne word in the name of his master, then Archduke Albert's, and at last *would* have beene promising for our master too.

Ang. 61.

lets be going, good Master, for I am hungry again with fishing.

„lets" = we will.

Ang. 239.

but if I were to walk many more days with you, I *could* stil be telling you more and more of the mysterious Art of Angling.

E. Die periphrastische Form in hypothetischen Sätzen.

In diesen Sätzen dient die P. F. dazu, den bedingenden, konjunktivischen Sinn zu verstärken. Bei der Uebersetzung

kann man im Deutschen meist „wirklich“ oder „tatsächlich“ hinzufügen. Sehr oft werden die Sätze eingeleitet mit „as if“, dann auch mit „if“ und „unless“.

Beispiele:

Pep. 324 l (6.)

and left his wife and two daughters beggars, and the other gone away with £ 6000, and no content in it, through the ill qualities of her father-in-law and husband, who, it seems, though a pretty woman, contracted for her *as if* he had been buying a horse;

Pep. 428 r (13.)

though he spoke, indeed, excellent well, yet his manner and freedom of doing it, *as if* he played with it, and was informing *only* all the rest of the company, was mighty pretty.

Pep. 536 l (29.)

Many guns were heard this afternoon, it seems, at Whitehall and in the Temple garden very plain; but what it should be nobody knows, *unless* the Dutch be driving our ships up the river.

Pep. 632 l (24.)

and forthwith alarms were beat by drum and trumpet through Westminster, and all to their colours, and to horse, *as if* the French were coming into the town!

Ev. 51.

At the end of this garden is a little theater, made to change with divers pretty seanes, and the stage so ordered that with figures of men & women paynted on light-boards, and cut out, and, by a person who stands underneath, made to act *as if* they were speaking by guiding them, . . .

Ev. 434.

The flesh was florid, soft, and full, *as if* the person were *onely* sleeping.

Ev. 541.

It is reported that K. James is gon back to France. Drogheda and Dublin surrender'd, and *if* K. William be returning, we may say of him as Cæsar said, „Veni, vidi, vici".

Prog. 91,37.

I am a Stranger to you, and you to me; *if* you be going this way, I shall be glad of your Company; if not, I must be content.

„wenn Ihr diesen Weg gehen solltet" . . .

Prog. 321,8.

Wherefore, if my guilt lay hard upon me, then I should cry that the Blood of Christ might take it off; and *if* it was going off without it (for the sense of Sin would be sometimes as if it would die, and go quite away), then I would also strive to fetch it upon my heart again, . . .

Prog. 382,33.

If any of those who were awakened by my Ministry did after that fall back, (as sometimes too many did,) I can truly say their loss hath been more to me than *if* one of my own Children, begotten of my body, had been going to its Grave.

Rog. 103.

To palliate my design, I went with her to Gravesend, pretending *as if* I was then going with her beyond Sea, . . .

Rog. 223.

I found a Groat, which put me into a extasie of joy. I know not what Magical power there was in that vast sum of four pence, for in an instant, not knowing by what means, I found myself in a Victualling-house, so speedy was my conveyance, *as if* I had been riding some Dæmon through the air.

Rog. 370.

in the mean time I was left in such a condition, *as if* I had been breathing my last.

Rog. 410.

and so much sadness seized my spirits, *as if* I had been not so much taking my leave of my dearly beloved Country, as leaving the world.

Rog. 415.

the Ship rode on furiously before the wind, and we came after in pursuit of her, as slowly *as if* an hedg-hog had been running with a Race-horse;

Ep. 1.

Indeed we should write as we speak; and that's a true Familiar Letter which expresseth ones mind, *as if* he were discoursing with the party to whom he writes in succinct and short termes.

Let. 106.

For newes I must yet add that it is some weekes since the Archduke hath beene advertised of Don Roderigo Chalderon his close imprisonment in such a strict manner, and with so much care, that he may not have power to make himselfe away, as that no one man is suffered to have the charge of his custodie above two houres, and is then, though Chalderon be sleeping, to awake and deliver him alive to the next commanded to take him into his keeping.

. . . „obwohl Chalderon etwa schlafen möchte“. . .

Es. 13.

So *if* a Mans Wit be Wandring, let him Study the Mathematicks;

Anmerkung:

In derselben Bedeutung tritt die P. F. auf nach „to seem“; vielleicht hat sich dieses Verbum auch den Hilfsverben angeschlossen.

Pep. 199 r (2.)

To Westminster Hall, where I hear more of the plot from Ireland; which it *seems* hath been hatching, and known to the Lord Lieutenant a great while, . . .

Hat. II. 107.

Tis true our lot is cast in a dismall time at present; a great storme *seemes* to be gathering, thunder and lightening threaten'd;

Ev. 535.

the unhappy family of the Stuarts *seems* to be extinguishing, . . .

Kapitel V.

Die Entstehung der periphrastischen Form.

Dass die P. F. mit der entsprechenden altenglischen Konstruktion zusammenhängt, darf wohl als sicher gelten. Auch Jespersen, der in der 1. Auflage seines Buches „Growth and Structure of the English Language" (S. 205) behauptete: „The periphrastic tenses . . . seem to have little, if anything, to do with the old English *he wæs feohtende*", hat in der 2. Auflage seines Werkes diesen Satz gestrichen. In frühneuenglischer Zeit erfuhr die P. F. eine starke Vermehrung dadurch, dass in Verbindungen wie „I am a-reading" das a, das ohnehin schon eine geschwächte Form darstellte, ganz verschwand. Die Form auf -ing, die eigentlich Gerundium war, wurde jetzt als Partizip angesehen. Recht unwahrscheinlich klingt die Ansicht Curmes,[1]) der meint, man habe in dem Ausdruck „a-building" bewusst das Gerundium durch das Partizip des Präsens ersetzt, „as the progressive idea was more perfectly expressed by the participle." Bei der Bildung der neuenglischen P. F. haben also zwei Faktoren mitgespielt, die Formen des Altenglischen und die späteren mit a, und zwar folgendermassen:

1. Die P. F. als Imperfektivum hat sich entwickelt aus a + Gerundium. Es treten nebeneinander auf Beispiele wie „he was a-writing a letter", „he was writing of a letter" und schliesslich „he was a writing of a letter".

1) a. a. O. S. 372; vergl. d. Bespr. v. Einenkel.

(Vergl. die mit **) bezeichneten of-Formen.) Diese Formen sind hervorgegangen aus ursprünglichem „he was on (in) the writing of a letter.“ Ferner zeigen diese Entstehung der imperfektiven P. F. die passivischen Beispiele (mit *) bezeichnet). „My boots were a-mending“ wurde durch Schwund des a zu „my boots were mending.“

2. Die P. F. als Intensivum geht auf die ags. Zeit zurück.

Das 17. Jahrhundert macht noch keinen Unterschied zwischen Aktiv und Passiv der P. F. Man sagt gleicherweise „I am writing the letter“ wie „the letter is writing“. Die passive Form „the letter is being written“, die aus dem Bedürfnis heraus entstanden ist, den Widerspruch zwischen dem sprachlichen Ausdruck und dem Sinn des Satzes zu beseitigen, ist eine verhältnismässig junge Neubildung, soweit bekannt, aus dem letzten Drittel des 18. Jahrhunderts. Murray führt als ältesten Beleg ein Beispiel aus dem Jahre 1768 an. Allerdings verwendet man hin und wieder auch heute noch die alte Bildung, besonders wenn es sich um unpersönliche Begriffe handelt, bei denen ein Missverständnis nicht möglich ist, z. B. „the house is building“, „the book is printing“; die Regel ist aber in Beispielen dieser Art die passive Bildung.

Aus den beiden Bedeutungen der P. F. ergibt sich, dass der Name „progressive Form“ unzutreffend ist; er gibt nur zu einem Teil ihre wirkliche Aufgabe wieder.

Lebenslauf.

Am 13. September 1888 wurde ich, Friedrich Wilhelm Bergeder, zu Winkeln bei Lüdenscheid (Westfalen) als Sohn des Lehrers Wilhelm Bergeder und seiner Ehefrau Luise, geb. Strumann, geboren. Ich bin evangelischer Konfession und preussischer Staatsangehöriger. Nach dem Besuch der Volksschule und einer Rektoratschule erhielt ich meinen Unterricht auf der Realschule zu Schwelm (Westfalen), dann auf der Oberrealschule zu Barmen, die ich Ostern 1908 mit dem Zeugnis der Reife verliess. Ein Jahr lang war ich Kaufmann; Ostern 1909 bezog ich die Universität Münster, um mich dem Studium der neueren Sprachen zu widmen. Seit Ostern 1911 studiere ich in Halle. Am 13./14. März 1911 bestand ich in Münster die staatliche Turn- und Schwimmlehrerprüfung und am 30. September 1912 in Coblenz die lateinische Ergänzungsprüfung.

Meine akademischen Lehrer waren folgende Herren Professoren und Lektoren:

in Münster:

Andresen, Ehrenberg, Hase, O. Hoffmann, Jiriczek, Jostes, Keller, Koch, Koppelmann, Mettlich, Rosemann, Sachse, Schwering, Spicker, Witte;

in Halle:

Bremer, Deutschbein, Havell, Krueger, Loofs, Menzer, Michel, Ritter, Saran, Strauch, Suchier, Voretzsch, Zachariae.

Allen genannten Herren spreche ich hier meinen Dank aus. Zu besonderem Danke bin ich Herrn Prof. Dr. Deutschbein verpflichtet, der diese Arbeit anregte und mir bei der Abfassung in liebenswürdigster Weise zur Seite stand.